IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No 56,169.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
24th Jan.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA.....	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914 :—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914 :—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows :—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLE AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Birmingham	A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	1st Feb.
City of Calcutta	A & C	7630*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall ...	...A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester.	A & C	5851	...	25th Mar.
City of Paris	A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi	A & C	5066	...	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore	A & C	6875	...	29th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles .	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 23rd Jan.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon 26th Jan.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M
Kola	1,205	Thurs. 29th Jan.	9 a. m.	† C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Saturday 24th Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 19th ,,
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd January, 1914.

BANKS

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiehling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich ..	1st Feb.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz .	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich .	10th April
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva ..	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak..	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva ..	1st Aug.

*Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	.. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria.....	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Chambaur Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE ..... £ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupee 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armritsar	Kandy	Jinia
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

FOR OUT-DOOR MEN

STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience if not a necessity for

MOTORING, RIDING,
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell) Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO holding AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S BILL of LADING per s.s. "LAGUNA," of the Hungarian-Levant Line are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MISSION to SEAMEN will be held at St. Thomas Cathedral Vestry, at 6 P.M., 26th instant, to ELECT COMMITTEE MEMBERS for 1914.

All subscribers are invited to attend.

G. H. HUBBARD,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd January to 4th February, 1914, both days inclusive and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 28th January, 1914, on presentation of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (S. T.)

For the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
Bombay, 21st January, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES required for Civil Medical Institutions in Bombay, Thana and Poona, during 1914-1915, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (standard time), on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1914.

2. The Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, will also receive them up to the same date and hour.

3. Tender forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Surgeon-General, Poona, the Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

By Order,
J. H. HORTON, M.B.,
MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 20th January, 1914

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 32B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward F. Sion Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows :—

On the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of).
On the East by properties bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of) and New Survey Nos. 2109, 2111 and 2113.
On the South by property bearing New Survey No. 2114, and
On the West by Bhoiwada Road and Naigaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, A Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 154 dated 1911-1913) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board,
Bombay, 12th January, 1914.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, at Curla Reclamation Ground, alternatively for one, three and five years, commencing from 1st April, 1914.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 P.M. (B.T.), on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1914.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 One thousand which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent. of the amount of the Tender. The security deposit paid in cash will bear no interest.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the forms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the Tender form will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the carcasses from the present site at Curla to any other site the successful Tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

In the case of firms tendering for this right the names of all the partners constituting the firms must be written on the Tender form.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Gen. Manager: MR. JAMES McGRATH

MISS MARJORIE RAY
The bouncing lady in entirely new songs and jumps.

MR. BERT WEST
The Palegmatic One in new comedy.

MISS DORA DEREEN
in rattling Step Dances.

KURTZ
The Juggler in new "stunts."

REX AND DARE
With new cross-talk gags.

"Also ran":—Miss DOLLY VALNER male impersonator and WEE GEORGIE teaching the birds how to sing.

THE CONCLUDING PARTS OF THE
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

Don't miss the crowded arena.
Don't miss the terrible Eruption scene.

Coolest Theatre in the East.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FEBRUARY
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th
THE POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY
THE QUAKER GIRL
Strong Cast,
Chorus of 40, augmented Orchestra

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s
USUAL PRICES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A Drama of Emotional Interest :
IN A WOMAN'S POWER
The Story of a Woman's Love and Hate
LIEUTENANT DARING
An exciting story of an adventure in a South American port.
JIM'S MISSION . . . . . (Comedy).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS :—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work Impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poverty of the blood, averson to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Whilst as a general family medicine for Debility in all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Isaac Cawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & CO., Limited, Bombay. CALCUTTA & SIMLA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClere Medicine Co., Haversteck Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragees (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a European Couple. Apply Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000 What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette"

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM
THE
MAY BLOSSOM TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

OTHE CHEAPEST Old TPEG McTaggart WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
* 6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. R. Leva, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday, from Kobe, December 19, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Tarul, 2,258 tons, Captain M. Cramantik, sailed on Wednesday, for Melbourne via Colombo, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,788 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, sailed on Wednesday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons, Captain J. Redfern, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Captain Osborne, arrived here on Wednesday from Calcutta, January 16, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day, for Basrah via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dinsdale Hall, 2,534 tons, Captain P. G. Henriksen, sailed on Wednesday, for Palonovo with ballast.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed on Wednesday, for Karachi with baslast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Robinson....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 21.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
E F Ferdinand.3906 Leva...Trieste..A L S N Co
Elswick Manor .2573 Glenlites ...W & A G & Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Glenchuny .....3017 Johnston .....T M & Co
Hoseinee..... 994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Humayun .....2154 Hannah.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kola ..... 510 Denne .....M M & Co
Kandenfels .....3605 Oetker .....W & A G & Co
Lightuning .....2122 Coves .....M M & Co
Laconia .....4117 Pesut .....W & A G & Co
Laguna .....3433 Sarjonovich...A L S N & Co
Meteor .....2576 Remmerssen W & A G & Co
Ninive .....2876 Metzenhein W & A G & Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leister
Peter Jebsen ...2374 Neinjaar .....J M & Co
Pentakota .....2269 Stewart .....M M & Co
Rangoon Maru.3316 Date .....N Y Kaisha
Sunbeam (y'ht) 227 Callaway .....Lord Brassey
Sardar .....1240 Weeks.....H S Shuttry
Stiliani Babis..... ...2 15 Siamas ...J M & Co
Taiyabi .....2009 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Urlana .....3384 Pratt .....M M & Co
Varala.....1899 Williams .....M M & Co
City of Chester.3521 Osborne .....Karachi .....
20-1 K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 21.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Orrisol	3325	Redfern			M M & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall			J F & Co
C & R Fesl. Glavie	3382	Mixon			J M & Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Tuticorin	26-1	J F & Co
F Vermont	2722	Genameli	Kobe	3-2	W & A G & Co
H President	2086	Shutt	Durban	22-1	S & Co
K Assaye	4359	Coldwell	Shanghai		P & O Co
M Iran	4053	Peabody			K N & Co
N Lora	2379	Charters	Hull		Ralli Bros
P Clackmara	3341	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M M & Co
O Bengrove	2389	Barber	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
4 Allenwen	2386	Hayward		W & A G & Co
5 Pundua	2125	Hancock	Durban	2-1 M M & Co
6 Luzon Maru	2958	Sakawa	Kobe	17 1 D S Kaisha
8 Banca	3794	Garwood		P & O Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers		J F & Co
8 Den of Ogil	3516	Jarvis	Antwerp	24-1 K N & Co
9 Nordmark	3173	Newman		22-1 W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	24-1 P & O Co
14 Dwarka	739	Moxon		M M & Co
15 Utma	3492	Babb	Persian Gulf	17-1 M M & Co
16 Kander	1965	S Smith	Mauritius	17-1 W M K

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	524	Samsoon	N F	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram		Do

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	E.F. Ferdinand	Leva	Kobe, Dec 19
	Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta, Jan 19

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Transport	Jones	Hull, &c
	Tarul	Cramantik	Melbourne &c
	City of Poona, Rae		Liverpool, &c
	Dinsdale Hall	Henriksen	Parlonovo
	Islami	Watson	Karachi

The steamer Lightning, Redfern, for Calcutta obtained port clearance yesterday.

The following vessel began to load yesterday: Steamer Ehrenfels for Tuticorin &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa, left London on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

C. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6 0	11-30
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14 15
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ..	10-30	14 25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do, do, for Calcutta,		*
do, do, for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	8-55	21-45

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Central Bank of India Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 4-45.
By-election Byculla Ward, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, at day-break.
Meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union, Government House, 5.
Optical Lantern Lecture—The World Struggle Between Capital and Labour, New Hall at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23.

English Mail steamer "Mantua" due, 5 a.m.
The Indian Cotton, and the New Berar, Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9, Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
St. John Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse.
Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Address by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

MONDAY, January 26.

Presidency Mills Company, General Meeting, 9 Marine Street, 2-30.
Y. M. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chukla, at day-break.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.—This fund now amounts to Rs. 3,17,724.

MISSION STUDY.—The Rev. J. R. Cuthbert is to give an address on "Educational Work" in connection with the series of talks which have been arranged by the local Y.M.C.A. under the heading "Mission Study."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—An examination of First Aid Classes, formed of members of the Seva Sadan Class and the Young Ladies' High School organised by Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki and lectured by Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association was held last month by Dr. Miss Dosabai Patel, M.D. (London), and Dr. Miss Gulbai Maneckshа Doctor, L.M. & S., respectively.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Sakeena, a Mohamedan girl, aged three years, living with her parents in a house at Pakmodi-street, died on Tuesday night as the result of burns accidentally sustained about a month ago. It appears that the girl was sleeping in the room with a lighted kerosene oil lamp near by, and her clothes caught fire.—A Khoja girl named Sherbanu was killed by being run over by a cart on Nishanpada Road on Monday. The girl was returning from school with another girl, when a cart came up, and on the cartman shouting she became confused and was knocked down by one of the bullocks. A wheel passed over her body and death was instantaneous.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO G. T. HOSPITAL.

H. E. Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital yesterday. She arrived at the hospital at about 12 noon, and was received by Col. Burnett, Surgeon-in-charge, Capt MacQueen, House-Surgeon, Mrs. Barclay Lady Superintendent, and Nurse Jones. Lady Willingdon was taken round the rooms and the out-patients' department, and was also shown the quarters provided for the nurses and other places. She showed much interest in the patients, and spoke consoling words to several. Lady Willingdon remained at the Hospital for about an hour, and expressed herself highly pleased with the arrangements, remarking that this was one of the best institutions of the kind she had seen.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	22	m 7	30	24	8
		9	40 a	27	4
Fri	23	m 8	52	24	9
		10	32 a	28	2
Sat	24	m 9	58	25	2
		11	12 a	28	10
Sun	25	m 10	43	25	9
		11	46 a	29	3
Mon	26	m 11	31	26	2
Tues.....	27	m 0	16	29	3
		0	10 a	26	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	22	m 2	23	21	9
		2	11 a	16	9
Fri	23	m 3	44	21	1
		3	8 a	16	5
Satur ...	24	m 4	39	20	3
		3	59 a	16	2
Sun	25	m 5	19	19	6
		4	44 a	16	0
Mon	26	m 5	54	18	10
		5	24 a	16	1
Tues	27	m 6	25	18	3
		5	59 a	16	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22	(Thursday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 25m.
23	(Friday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 26m.
24	(Saturday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 27m.
25	(Sunday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 27m.
26	(Monday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 28m.
27	(Tuesday) do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 29m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, Jan. 26th 0h. 4-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m.; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h. 3-6m. p.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m.; Perigee, 12th 7-0h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th. 2h. 53-0m. p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AGENDA FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on Saturday next, the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. A. K. Donald and Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni have given due notice of their intention to propose and second, respectively, that Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the next two years.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta and Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker have given notice of their intention to propose and second, respectively, that Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and the Hon Sir Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., be re-elected members of the Board of Account for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the newly nominated and re-nominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under:—

Col. R. W. S. Lyons, M. D., I. M. S., Medicine.

The Rev. R. MacOmish, M. A., B. D., Arts.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. and S., Medicine.

The Hon Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, B. Sc. M. A., Arts.

Dr. J. A. Turner, M. D., D. P. H., Medicine.

Shaik Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M. A., Arts.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson will subsequently address the Senate.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees will take place at the University on Tuesday, February 17th, the programme being as follows:—

At 5-45 p. m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of candidates for a Degree—The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate; the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the presentaion by the Dean to the Chancellor, and their admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

Declaration by the Registrar of the Degrees conferred.

Presentation of medals.

The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an address, and the Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "MANTUA" JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow. She brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Chappell, Mr S D and Mrs
Sandford, Miss A A
Edwards, Mr H B
Orton, Miss
Miller, Miss
Gregg, Mr R B
Knowles Miss M H
Kennard, Mr M
Love, Mrs and maid
Ricketts, Mr R R Mrs and 3 children
Hill, Revd C F and Mrs
Borlase, Mr J
Ruddle, Miss H
Hopkins, Miss E M
Errington, Mrs J
Wilson Miss H D
White, Mr A G
Ward, Mr H J
Graham, Mr F
Price, Mr A R
Dunn, Miss
Price, Mrs
Jones, Miss F M
Clarke, Mrs M
Miller, Mr G H
Aylmer, Mr H C
Hilborn, Mr F A
Burns, Mr H
Stewart, Mr D A
Liley, Mr W H Mrs and infant
Devis, Mr F G
York, Capt E and Mrs
Howard, Mr A F
Harper, Mr W
Joly, Dr M
Phillips, Mr G A
Luke, Mr J
Brink, Revd T H Mrs., child and infant

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Pomberton, Mr C and Mrs
MacNaughton, Hon Florence
Emerson, Sir W
Bemis, Mr F
Gordon, Mr R E
Morris, Mr C
Bellville, Mr F A
Price, Ven Archdeacon C
Bennett, Capt J and Mrs
Ellis, Mr R
Wallace, Mr R, Mrs and maid
McElderry, Miss S D
Beloe Miss
Akbar, Mr T A
Elwes, Mr
Trevor-Ballye Mr.
Davison, Mr R M R
Macdonald, Mr T M
Canning, Mr F W G
Cruddas, Mrs H W
Harvey, Mr G T B
Awati, Mr P R
Sullivan, Mr W S
Preston, Mr J
Swan, Mr T and Mrs
Rose, Mrs
Levinge, Mr F R
Moreau, Mr E
Viasto, Mr A A and Mrs
Hance, Mr J E and Mrs
Greaves, Hon H R and Mrs
Thom Miss,
Wirtz, Mr H and native servant
Jayakar, Mr N K
Watson, Mr R W Mrs, and Miss H H Princess Sudaira and maid
Greeven, Mr Max
Tata, Mr R D
Parkis, Mr H V
Chand, Mr W
Nasihuddin, Mr S
Priestley, Mr W and Mrs
Dawager, Maharanee of Cooch Behar's maid
Zemin Mr R G
Gregg, Mr R B

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Bartmer, Mr W
Barret, Mr C
Pugh, Mr A J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Samorlys Mr B
Douglas, Lt Col J A Mrs and maid
Hamilton, Mr C W
Miss S Miss M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

White, Mr W
Townshed, Mr E G
Huggins, Mr H W
Thomas, Mr F G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Marshall, Mrs A W and Master C
Whellon, Mr E J

WELLS & MOSQUITOES.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. BOMANJI PETIT.

A letter has been received by the Municipal Corporation from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit regarding a well at Chateau Petit. This states:—

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit was called upon some time ago to cover up a well at Chateau Petit, Warden Road, with a concrete cover whereupon it was explained to the Municipal authorities that the water of the well was used every day in connection with religious ceremonies which were performed in a special Agiary room erected for the purpose at the bungalow and that it was essential that the well water should be exposed directly to the rays of the sun, that their client offered to provide a covering of wire gauze such as may be approved by the Health Department, but that the offer was declined on the ground that a wire gauze covering would not be enough, as experience had shown that it could not be kept in an efficient state of repair and that permission was given to provide a trap-door for drawing water from the well. Submitting that the provision of a mere trap-door would still defeat the object of the well, as the concrete covering would prevent all access of light and air and that in the case of a gentleman of their client's position and means there ought not to be any reasonable grounds to apprehend that he would not keep the wire gauze covering in an efficient state of repair though he had undertaken to do so and offered that the Municipal authorities might satisfy themselves from time to time in the matter; that their client has from time to time got the water of the well examined by Dr. B. E. Ghasvala, Chemical Analyser in the Government Laboratory, and that it has been reported always free from mosquito larvæ and potable. Requesting, under the circumstances, that the Standing Committee will reconsider their decision and ask the Municipal Commissioner to abstain from proceeding against their client and accept their client's offer to cover up the mouth of the well with a wire gauze cover in the manner stated.

OXIDISED BRONZE GAUZE.

The Municipal Commissioner has reported on this letter as follows:—

Action has been taken in this case in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee of 9th April, 1913, which requires that the well should be covered with concrete leaving a small trap-door to be kept constantly closed under lock and key.

Larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes were found in the water of the well on the following dates:—

16th January 1913, 10th February 1913, 6th March 1913, 31st March 1913, 2nd May 1913, 9th June 1913, 6th August 1913, 30th August 1913, 7th October 1913, 22nd November 1913, and 6th December 1913. The larvæ found on the 7th October were sent for inspection to Mr. Petit's son, but he refused to see them.

Larvæ were also found to exist as under:—

On 10th September 1912 culex and stegomyias in ornamental flower vases.

On 11th November 1912 anopheles and culex in masonry tanks.

On 31st March 1913 anopheles in a masonry tank and culex in two garden tubs.

On 3rd July 1913 culex in two garden tubs.

On 6th August 1913 culex in two masonry tanks.

On 6th October 1913 culex in two masonry tanks and anopheles in two fountains.

As regards the certificates referred to from the Chemical Analyser to Government and Major Liston it may be stated that the absence of larvæ in the water of the well on a particular date does not signify that the well does not breed mosquitoes.

The applicant's solicitors state that their client is prepared to construct a wire gauze cover over the well and urge that in the case of a gentleman of their client's position and means there ought not to be any reasonable ground to apprehend that he will not keep the wire gauze covering in an efficient state of repair. The history of this case shows that on numerous occasions culex and stegomyia mosquitoes have been found in tubs, ornamental flower vases and fountains and in spite of warnings no steps have been taken to prevent the places from becoming sources of infection.

However, in view of the solicitors' undertaking I would recommend that the well be allowed to be covered with "Christies Oxidized Phospher bronze wire gauze" of 16 meshes to an inch with a trap-door of the same material 18" by 16" in size to be kept under lock and key except when water is being drawn, the whole surface being protected by expanded metal on the understanding that if at any time the gauze is found in a non-mosquito proof condition or the trap-door kept open except when water is being drawn, immediate action will be taken to get the well covered with concrete.

This correspondence came before the Standing Committee yesterday afternoon when it was resolved to send a reply to Mr. Petit in the terms of the Commissioner's report.

AT HOME ON BOARD THE "SUNBEAM."

Lord Brassey was at Home yesterday afternoon between 4-30 and 6-30 p. m on board his yacht "Sunbeam," where a number of Indian ladies and gentlemen were present to receive his Lordship's hospitality.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, by any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. S. G. Fry, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Victoria Place, Tavistock Sq. London, W. C.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 22.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Conha Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jenhangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing exceptions to Commr's Report.

300-13—Dastur M Kallianji vs Versey Poonja and another, Madhowji

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.

502-07—Smetham. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dhijabhai Tapidas. Raghavaya.

Long Causes.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Manecklal and T.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkorwidow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D.

617-32—Patell and Ez,, Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakerniboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.

623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Joosub, Shroff D and D

1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Duphtary. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally vs Ebrahim Juppeyd. Motichand.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

Consent Decree.

724 12—Dubash, Bhojilal Maganlal vs Ranchodas Verjivandas, Hiralal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

674-13—Nadirsha, Miss Margaret Fernandez vs S K Waz, C P D Cunha.

Short Cause.

1010-13—Shroff, Bai Gupabai vs S S Talpade, Little.

Long Cause.

341-13—Shroff, Bai Gujrabai vs S S Talpade, Little.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji & S Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas and Co Jamnadas Harakhji and ors v Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah and ors Bhai K and G.

625-12—Crawford, Edwin Ria vs Messrs W A Patinji and Co, In person.

58-12—Shroff D and D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v Bhila Chandarsingh and ors Subnis and G.

140-13—D J Master (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor and ors Manecklal and Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors Raghaveys N and Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co Sobhagchand v Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhai K and G Hirachand v Shavchand Dharmsey and and ors Manchersha and K

809-13—Bickneil M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and ors a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors v The Albert Press Co Ld and anr Little and Co Bhai K and G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Karrimbhoy Nairji v Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain and V.

688-13—Soondердas and Co Rose Kate Coirea v Thomes William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1175-13—Bhaishanker Maganlal Jethmand v Mahomed Bin Ali Zizani, Mirza.

Long Causes.

4-10—Kunderao Mahomed Ali Fidaje v Verdooha and others, Payne.

56-13—Tyabji, Mahomed Umar Abba Naiya v Noor Mahomed Chandhai and others.

881-11—Daphtary, R D Pethna and others v Bai Lonabai, Hiralal.

526-13—Malvi, Messrs. Lalji Poonsey and Co v Hebili Ali and others, Forbes and Co.

750-13—Shroff, Mulji Shamji v D H Banji and others, Madhowji.

751-13—In person, Sukaraman Palooji v Chumabai widow, Jehangir.

752-13—Payne, Lallubhai Javer v Bai Nonal widow, Mulji.

787-13—Shamrao, Sarasmatibai widow v Govind Daji Pawar, D J Mantri.

800 13—Nadirsha, Bai Sakarbai widow v Chaterbhooj Dayal Pawar, D J Mantri.

866-13—Edgelow, Messrs Hattibhai Nanjanbhai and Co. vs Keshavlal Poonjaram, Biknell.

885-13—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy vs Abdulla Datoobhoy Hasam, Ardeshir.

810-13—Nanu, Chandrakant Pandarinath Purshotum vs Kushnabai widow, Purmanand and Co.

814-13—Rustomji and Co, Dada aliad vs Khansaheb Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla, Crawford.

1124-12—Payne, Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail vs Fatmabai widow, Matubhai.

1275-12—Smetham, Framji Sorabji Ghandi vs Luxmibai widow, Wadia.

932-12—Khanderao, Hashammia Haji Esmail Chotani vs Khatizabai and another, Judah.

1223-12—D J Mantri, Moreshwar Narayen vs Gujanand Narayen, Little

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, dated January 22.

A proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.

"A" Coy. on Friday the 23rd instant.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 24th instant.
"F" Coy. on Sunday the 25th instant.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Station. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 7th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 5-32 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up deficiency before the 29th instant.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 21.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the Head-Quarters Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Thursday 22nd January 1914 at 7 p. m.; Also all N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

Saturday 24th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated January 22.

Friday the 23rd instant.—Parade. Reconnaissance 7 to 8-a m. Rendezvous Light Horse Camp Dress.—Mufti, hunting saddles, compasses and note-books, &c.

Saturday the 24th instant.—Class Firing.

Sunday the 25th instant.—Class Firing.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 7th March and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914.

A STARTLING OFFER
WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.
Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.
FREE. Try To-day.
To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Finest jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £5.
To Gentlemen, we present Gent's Solid Silver Watch, English Government Stamped, Heavy Cases, High-class movement. Splendid timekeeper.
A limited number of Consolation Prizes given. The winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.
Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to BUNLAY & CO. WATCH SPECIALISTS, 127, Corporation St., Birmingham. Rue Pyramides, 12, Paris.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.
He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Even an indifferent cook
can make good bread and light pastry with Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour." It is very simple to use, wonderfully quick and very economical. Bread, cakes, and pastry will be more delicious and more digestible if you use
"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
Kaminia Oil has been for exoellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.
KAMINIA OIL
Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 20. BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	73 11-11		3-16
do. Rentes...	86		unchgd.
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 1-2		unchgd
do. do. Govt. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ..	26 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York.	57 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin..	20·49 1-2 1-2		
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Jan.		
8 month's sight...	3 3-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 7-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buyieg rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China selling.
COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

QUOTATION.—

Spot	...Quiet—Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	...Biz moderate.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	...85,000
Mid-Americans	...7·22—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9·85 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·86	6·87	6·89
—01	—01	—01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·87 —	6·86	6·81
—01	—01	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·76	6·61	6·43
—02	—02	—02
	Oct.-Nov.	
	6·34	
	—01	

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·64 May 12·44
New York noon call Mar. 12·63 May 12·43.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·85 May 12·96.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	61,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	35,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton ...	13 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 12·65 +04
Futures—Month of May 12·45 +02
Declined early on Foreign selling and advanced later on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...13 unchgd
Futures month of March	...12·88 +05
Futures month of May	...12·96 +05
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Firm. Moderate enquiry.
Tone Cloths—Rather more doing at firm prices

Weft American "54"	... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B	... 10 1-2
Cloth Gunni's 20 36 inch	... 12 9
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist "36" C	... 10 3-4
Twist "42"	... 11 3-8
Twist American "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 20 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 88 yds 16 by 12·8 lbs Red Heading	7 6
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	... 8 2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range..	2 9 1-2
" Mule 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends...	2 1
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500	... .
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 1-8
Geo. Mayall's Yarn	... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. L'pool.	6 1-4
Buyers or Sellers	... Nominal.
Months	... Jan.-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s.	... 10 1-4
" " 40s.	... 11 3-8
Mule " 40s.	... 11 1-8
" " 50s.	... 12 3-8
" " 60s.	... 14 3-4
" Egyptian 40s.	... 16 1-2
" " 50s.	... 17
" " 60s.	... 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi	37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports	—Hull Value
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports	... ...

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo	...34 1-8
	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian	35 1-2 unchgd
	...Jan.-Feb.
New South Wales	...Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 to ex-ship	53 unchgd.
Do Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp— Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lb. 85 to ex-ship	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...48 3-4
Do Months—	...Apr.-May.
Do Name of Ports	—Dunki k—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 411 lb. ex-ship	...47 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk—Value
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	... .
Do. Months	... ...
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...43 1-4 +1-4
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers. Quiet

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£6-7-3 - 0-0-3
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Done—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In new York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...9 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd
Jan-Feb.—Sellers—Quieter
FREIGHTS.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s...Nearest—Value
ARRIVALS.—
"Semiramis".
METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£64 5-8 +1-8
Copper Beazers	...£80 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...6 3-4 unchge

SUGAR.—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..May-June—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Very little doing
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 11 1-4 (?)
Do. Months of Shipments Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet neglected
German Beet-roots 88 p.c. 9 2 1-2 + 1-2
Months of Shipments Jan.—Sellers.
Java 9 6 unchgd—May Sellers
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
E A Crystals
C & F India ...13 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 6—1 1-2
C and F Bombay ...11 4 1-2—1 1-2
Month of Shipment:—Jan.—Value.—Dull

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 9 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Market remains idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING JAN. 21st, 1914.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	53	59,060
B. B. and C. I. Ry	55	6,571

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since	13th Nov.	7 p.c
Bank of Bom. "	15th Jan.	6 "
Bank of Mad. "	3rd Jan.	7 "

EXCHANGE:—
The market remains quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16 1-16 to 3-32d
Demand draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32 1
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4 May
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai "	...187 1-2
Japan "	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and the same rate for the settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 4 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 95 4 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 95 5 0

BULLION:—
Bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready at 26 1-2 and 1-16 down for forward at 26 5-16d. The local market opened at 67 ex-duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	... "	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	67 14 0
1st Settlement	... "	66 15 0
2nd Settlement	... "	66 9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	77 4 0
1st Settlement	... "	76 5 0
2nd Settlement	... "	75 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—
WELD & Co.—Liverpool:—"Very small but steady market, good undertone. A little calling of cotton by spinners." New York:—"Market very steady on general buying.
GRUNING & Co.—"Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. There is no pressure to sell."
There was a further small advance in the American markets and the closing tone was steady. The local market opened steady at last evening's closing rates, but declined during the early part of the day, good Broach having been done at Rs.302 1-2 and fire Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 260. At Colaba rates were almost unchanged and the market closes quiet as under.
There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton.
QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	312	Mar.
Good do do	...	304	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangnat	...	290	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	287	"
" " Yeotmal	...	277	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	270	"
" " Koamgaon Akola	...	260	"
" "	...	259	Mar.
" " Amraoti	...	263	Jan
" " Khandeish	...	232	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	224	"
Fine " Muthia	...	227-8	"
" " Bengal	...	223-4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	228-9	Mar.
F. G. " Bengal	...	217	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·87	6·88	6·90
+01	+01	+01
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·88	6·87	6·82
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·78	6·63	6·45
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 7 13 0 B.T.
May ... Rs 8 14 0 B.T.
RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 1 6 B.T.
Brown Cawapore ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow " ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
SINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. ... Rs. 57 8 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 45 8 0
POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote—
Steady ... Rs. 80 4 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0
COTTONSEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:
Steady ... Rs. 24 0 0
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... Rs. 47 0 0
MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.
WHEAT:—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote:—
White Pass 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 15 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,580
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	58
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank	...	15
Eastern Bank	...	75

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	810
Bombay United	..	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Pre		176
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		220
Bombay Burmah T C	...	920
Crescent	...	111 1-4
Currimbhai	...	2
Colaba Land	...	14 0
David	...	467 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	437 1-2
Kohinoor	...	745
Khatau Makanji	...	1,335 x.d.
Maneckji Petit	...	1,980
New Great Eastern	...	220
Nagpur	—	1855
Swadeshi	...	1480
Standard	...	1,155
Treacher and Co	...	485
Tata I and S Co Ord	...	76 1-2 Ord
		132 Def

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	137 1-2
New Berar	...	530
New Mofesil	...	800

RAILWAYS.

Tapti	...	575
Sana Sirajganj Ry	...	26
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry		675
Dhond Baramati Ry	...	119
Central Provinces Ry...		119

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	26,208 bales.
Wheat	...	11,136 cwts.
Linseed	...	4,736 "
Rapeseed	...	426 "
Gingellyseed	...	15,977 "
Poppyseed	...	nil "
Groundnuts	...	13,289 "
Castorseed	...	9,173 "
Rice	...	14,288 "
Myrabollams	...	6,378 "
Cottonseed	...	33,456 "
Mowraseed	...	21 "
Gram	...	211 "
Joowar	...	2,549 "
Maize	...	nil "
Barley	...	nil "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1913, on 903·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 200000	Rs. 520000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 724000
Or per mile of Rly ...	200	521	4	725
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	5 301643	5865513	55126	8937074
Total for 15 weeks ...	321643	6385513	59126	9661074
Comparison..	5			
Total for Cor. week of previous year.	194587	443653	4036	645326
Per mile of Rly. do...	203	472	4	682
Total to corr. date do...	3 311750	6015353	86699	9219555

Increase for the week ... Rs. 78,073
do. to date ... " 4,41,519

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 185000	Rs. 440000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 632000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	101	241	4	346
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	1 308710	44390 8	83188	7609327
Total for 15 weeks ...	327210	4879038	90188	8241327
Comparison...				
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	1 202763	457082	6380	666705
Per mile of Rly. do...	111	250	4	365
Total to corr. date do...	2 308542	5380397	225348	8714572

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 34,705
Do. to date ... " 4,73,245

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona s—1 bale wool, F F Campbell & Co.
Castalia s—250 bales wool, J M Dama; 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 1,700 cwts cottonseed cake, K Devchand and Co; 118 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes; T Morrison and Co; 980 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 17 bales cotton waste, 11 bales cottonfly, The Commercial Trading Co.
FOR GLASGOW.
Castalia s—493 cwts staves of empty hogshead in shooks, 201 cwts ends of empty hogsheads, 203 cwts iron hoops, Spencer & Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Castalia s—19 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—80 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 58 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Castalia s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbelland Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
Castalia s—28 casks 7 bales goat skins, C J Mathews and Co; 14 casks goat skins, E N Stein.
FOR BOSTON.
Castalia s—93 bales buffalo hides, H M Halim.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—2 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 77 bales cowhides, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales goat skins, R M Kooka; 50 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Pulee and Co; 88 cwts waste rubber, 4 cwts rags, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10 cwts bees wax, E Sultanally; 4 cases Indian haberdashery, King King and Co; 1 case woollen rugs, 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bales cowhides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Styliani Bebis s—100 bales hemp, G Veerjee and Co; 84 bales hemp, 4 balcshemp rope, S Ramrakhdass; 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR HULL.
Bassano s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co.
Adenwen s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Laconia s—7,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Bassano s—6 bales sheep skins, Bashir.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Styliani Bebis s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Lena s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
Iran s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 170 cwts gum Persian, P Jethabhoy; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.
Elswick Manor s—10,002 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 1,000 tons manganesecre, The C I Mining and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Iran s—200 bales cotton, Prierda Saone and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Den of Ogil s—500 cwts myrabollams, D Bomonji and Co.
Chakrata s—361 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 2,590 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ninive s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, 8,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, 31 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 350 cwts cashewnuts, 110 cwts kapoor kachri, R Jivandas; and Co; 163 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.
FOR BREMEN.
Ninive s—14,000 cwts gingellyseed, Dreyfus and Co.
FOR VENICE.
E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 208 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Legma s—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 1,520 cwts bone sinews, J Livingstone and Co; 433 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR ODESSA.
Ligona s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Banca s—1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Banca s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 21.

Steamer Ehrenfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—475 boxes candles, 1 case cigarettes, 3 cases chloroform, 6 cases quinine, 9 cases liquidanconia, 1 case sulphuricacid, 35 casks oxalicacid, 25 casks sugar of lead, 100 casks bicarbonate of potash, 6 casks epsom salt, 120 drums carbide of calsium, 140 drums calsium chloride, 135 drums sodium sulphide, 14 bundles, 74 crates tiles, 16 cases clocks, 412 cases, 66 casks, 9 drums, 17 kegs aniline colour, 90 kegs, 270 casks alizarine, 2,354 cases nails, 103 cases locks, 92 cases 46 crates, 10 casks, 116 mats, glass bottles, 43 cases glass beads, 231 cases, 23 crates hollow glass, 4 cases, 111 cases lamps, 935 cases window glass, 23 cases glass bangles, 3 casks 1 case ivory, 200 cases brandy, 55 cases wine, 1,355 cases 10 drums spirit, 14 drums, 270 cases beer, 250 bundles coppersheets, 1,160 bundles yellow metal sheets, 6 cases mirban oil, 5 cases ethorial oil, 1 case hair oil, 13 cases oil varnish, 4 casks turkey red oil, 823 casks, 100 barrels, lubricating oil, 58 cases, 102 rolls, 823 bales paper, 19 cases 76 bales printing paper, 45 cases 150 casks, 30 barrels colour, 10 cases safety matches, 95 cases biscuits, 29 cases cheese, 27 cases chocolates, 9 cases milk, 75 cases alois, 339 cases sterilized milk, 15 cases provision, 325 bags farina, 340 bags arrawaz seed, 75 cases soap, 62 cases perfumary, 13 cases wax beads, 2,777 bundles planned boards, 790 cases, 15 bales, 2 packages cotton goods, 64 cases woollen goods, 3 bales hemp, 1 case, 5 bales cotton yarn, 59 cases cotton and silk goods, 12 cases wool yarn, 18 cases wool Berlin, 5 cases 1 bale cotton and woollen goods, 1 case linen goods.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles
You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,248	500	1,520 x d	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	50	6	6	4½	4½	2½
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,03 355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L'	25 00,000n	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00.000	30,00,000	84,589	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,70),000	£ 32,569	£20	£5+	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£ 3 ,625	£14,000	£4,941	£25	27)	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,0 0k	$32,450,0 0	$2,05 0,00	$ 25	£ 0	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0 ,0 0	5,93,15	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,50 a / £375,0 08 k	£415,903	£ 0,105	£21½ / £12½	£21½ / £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,0 0 0 0k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£12½	81)	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,83 153	10,0 ,000	3 .000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	...	...	February-July.	6½	665
Amritsar Patty ...	...	...	March-August.	p.c.	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	...	...	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	...	...	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	...	...	.....	4	109
Sind Light Railways Limited	...	...	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co. ...	...	...	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	...	...	February-August.	5½ p.c.	135

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. L'...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	23
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotations.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad mainp and Weavin Co.	Sunchoreelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	1 0	62-	53-	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flourd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910x	6,53	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,20	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	250	20,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	7 0	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	93,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	..	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,13,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,33,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,95, 00	...	250	445	3772-15-	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	...	5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745- 14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,708	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	13,58,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325	7,036-x. d.	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gocouldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1 110	33016 4-x. d.	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	35,00,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,9 ,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,7 0	...	2	20	12	17½	
New City

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THREE GAMES DECIDED YESTERDAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

Three games in the All-India Hockey Tournament were played to-day.

The 9th Brigade R. F. A., from Meerut beat the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles by two goals to love.

The North Western Railway Volunteers had an easy victory over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers by eight goals to one.

The 1st Battalion Royal Scots after a hard tussle, beat the East Indian Railway Volunteers by two goals to one.

A NEW GOLF CLUB.

Golf seems to spread everywhere in the East, where sand and stone and rocky nullahs are not enough to deter the architects of courses. The last place at which it has been proposed to construct a course is Yercand in the Madras Presidency. Government is willing to give the newly-formed club 40 acres of land and Lord Pentland is subscribing to the funds. Yercand is within a night's journey of Madras and has a fine climate. At a recent meeting in support of the scheme few planters were present as it is the busy time on the copper estates, but Rs. 450 were promised and this seems to be considered a hopeful sum.

SPORTS AT WHICH WE EXCEL.

STILL FIRST IN CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

A mournful tale of 1913 on the Turf was told by a racing correspondent of the *Daily Mail* January 1, As far as all branches of sport are concerned there is not much cause for lament, although there were certain happenings which gave English sportsmen "furiously to think."

The United States have inflicted three severe defeats on England, during the past year. First of all, they retained the International Polo Cup, vanquishing the extremely powerful and well-mounted team sent out from England. Next, the lawn tennis team from the United States wrested the Davis Cup from the British holders. Then the youthful Mr. Quinet first tied with, and then beat, those golfing giants, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, for the Open Championship of the United States. The world's rackets championship, too, was won by J. Soutar, of the United states, who defeated Charles Williams, of England in home-to-home matches.

At Wimbleton, Mr. A. F. Wilding (New Zealand) retained the lawn tennis championship title defeating M. E. McLoughlin of the United States. Mr. C. McVilly (Tasmania) won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. Swedish athletes were to the fore at the amateur athletic championships, securing the half-mile, the mile, the pole-jump, putting-the-weight, and throwing the hammer.

THE YEAR'S SENSATION.

It has been left to France, however, to achieve the "sensation" of the year, their boxing champion, Carpentier, defeating our heavy-weight champion Wells, in seventy-three seconds, while a few days ago Ledoux, of France, defeated Benyon, and so captured the bantam championship of Europe.

From this heavy list of defeats, we can turn with some complacency to contemplate our overwhelming supremacy in the cricket field. The M.C.C. team, at present touring in South Africa, has gained absurdly easy victories in the two Test matches already decided, and in J. B. Hobbs, of Surrey, and S. F. Barnes, of Staffordshire, we possess the greatest living batsman and bowler.

At Association football Great Britain is easily supreme, although a great advance has been made by many countries on the Continent. In England there has been a wonderful revival in Rugby football, and the powerful South African team, which toured the country last season, was undoubtedly lucky to win the international match by two penalty goals to a try.

The golf championships in Great Britain and on the Continent fell to British players, and British ladies won the championships of the United States and of Canada. At Wimbledon, too, with the exception of the men's singles championship, British players swept the board, though these two brilliant Germans, Herr Rahe and Herr Kleinschroth, reached the final of the doubles.

Ernest Barry, of England, maintained his right to the world's Sculling Championship, by easily defeating Pearce, of Australia.

The council of the C.T.C. maintains its opposition to rear lights on cycles. At a recent meeting they passed a resolution confirming the attitude taken up on this question by its delegates to the recent Conference of Road Users and again declaring its intention to resist the compulsory rear-lighting of cycles until all users of the road, vehicular or otherwise, are also compelled to carry rear lights.

The match between Blackburn Rovers and Burnley, at Blackburn attracted an enormous crowd. Over 48,000 paid for admission, the attendance and receipts amounting to £1,650 constituting a record for a League match at Blackburn. Athough it was not a holiday at Burnley, interest in the match was so keen that many weavers paid substitutes seven shillings for the day to work their looms, and made the journey to Blackburn, where the mills were closed for the day.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES FOR THE BIG MEETING.

The second entries for the big meeting at the Bombay races closed on Tuesday. Most of the new entries are those of horses at present in training in Bombay. The second entries are as follows:—

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st Entries 26).

Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Baltic 13 2 1-2.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass g a h Subeh Pasha 13 2
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13 3 1-2.
Mr T Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13 2 1-2.
Mr Haji Fatah Khaderi's b a h Night Hawk 13 3 1-2.
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13 2 3-4.
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13 3 1-2.
Mr Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha 13 1 3-4.
Mr Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pepul 13 3.
Mr Esmail Jurgis' g a h Back Bay 13 2 3-4.
Mr Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava 14-0.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st Entries 17).

Mr M Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st Entries 18).

Mr A S Oomer' b a h Braganza (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish (5 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St Alban (4 years)

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st Entries 27).

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosain el-mulook (6 years)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 28).

Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Thabashir (4 years)

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st Entries 25).

Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot 13 2 1-4

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 34).

Mr Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 13 3 3-4
Mr E Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13 1 1-2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st Entries 19).

Mr M Goculdass br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St. Alban (4 years)

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

(1st Entries 28).

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza (aged)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

(1st Entries 21).

Mr T D Moore's g a h Chaser, 14 0 (4 years)
Messrs Shaik Kassum and S A Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13 2 1-4 (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h George V (5 years)
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Timoor 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Burjes (aged)
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13 2 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Lovice (3 years)
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13 3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years)
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14 (3 years)
Mr Esmail Jurgis' b a h Adonis (4 years)
Mr Hoosein Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel (6 years)

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

(1st Entries 27).

Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Thabashir (4 years)
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years)
Messrs A R Dakeel and A A Mahomed's b a h Mulberry 13 3 (5 years)
Mr Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13 3 3-4 (6 years)

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 24).

Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13 2 1-4

Final entries close on Tuesday 27th January, 1914.

A PROMISING STEEPLECHASER.

POSTBOY AND THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The leading attraction at Leopardstown on December 27 was the performance of Postboy in the Regulation Steeplechase over three miles. We had heard, says the *Sporting Life* Irish correspondent, that the four-year-old gelding had shown the highest-class form in America, whither he was taken after Mr. Smith Cochran had purchased him, and the news also reached us that he was doing splendidly under the care of M Dawson at Rathbride Manor, Curragh Thus we were agog with curiosity to see how he would shape over the enlarged fences at the Foxrock course, and, furthermore, though the task he was set to win with 11st. 6lb. on his four-year-old back was not one of superlative difficulty, it was at the same time a "fair question" that he was asked to answer; and he answered it in no uncertain manner. In make and shape he is the beau ideal of the high-class cross-country weight-carrier, and I venture to express the opinion that, all going well with him, he will achieve big things during his subsequent career. We heard some time ago that the reason why he was repatriated was for the purpose of being engaged in and trained for the Grand National, for which, of course, he will be eligible in 1914, as on Thursday next he will be five years of age.

It is full too soon yet to speak of his chance at Aintree, but except in one instance his fencing on Friday last, was safe and clean enough to bring him safely over the big Liverpool fences; and from the way he jumped I should say that he has been schooled over big obstacles. The mistake he made was at the fourth last fence, but likely as not that bungle—a peck on landing—was due to the fact that he gallop which for two miles had been dead slow, had just then increased in speed. When the pace became better, Postboy came right away from his field and won in a common canter by six lengths.

There was a rush after the race to the unsaddling enclosure to have a look over the horse, and good judges were pleased with their view of him. In height he is well up to—indeed I should say over—16 hands, with substance and power; and while the American-owned horse is well forward, he is scarcely at his best yet I am presuming that he acquited himself so will last week that he will be started for the three miles Sutton Steeplechase at Baldoyle on Thursday, and over that course we shall have a further opportunity of judging anew his fencing powers, for the fences there are bigger than at Leopardstown.

MALARIA IN INDIA.

DISCUSSION AT SANITARY CONFERENCE.

INFORMING ADDRESS BY SIR PARDEY LUKIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

Yesterday evening lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, were given by Majors McCarrison and Christopher on Goitre and Malaria respectively, in the Medical College.

Sir Harcourt Butler was "at Home," and there was a large attendance of delegates and others, including ladies.

The Conference reassembled at 10 a. m. this morning.

On the motion of Sir Harcourt Butler the chair was taken by Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who delivered his introductory address on research

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

In the course of his address Sir Pardey Lukis said the results of the anti-malarial measures recently undertaken in Meerut were especially gratifying at the present time as indirectly they justified the method of practical malaria surveys which Major Robertson introduced in his reports on malaria in Nagina and Saharanpur in 1909.

"At that time," the speaker continued, "the generally accepted opinion in India was that in this country any anti-malarial measures based on mosquito reduction must be doomed to failure as they necessitated a thoroughness in abolishing all collections of water which for financial and other reasons placed them outside the bounds of practical politics. Robertson, too, regarded this as a counsel of perfection, and after studying the habits of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes he arrived at the conclusion that it might be possible in practice to neglect the less important and more temporary sources of danger and yet attain a considerable degree of success if careful preliminary surveys were made to find out definitely and accurately the chief danger points. These might then be dealt with thoroughly in ways which would be independent of any help or co-operation on the part of the general public. With such a scheme it seemed reasonable to expect that, even if complete abolition of the disease were impracticable, a marked and permanent decrease in malarial prevalence might be attained at a moderate cost. It was on these lines that he surveyed and drew up his reports on Nagina and Saharanpur. His recommendations were accepted by Government, funds were allotted, and the work has been started. In both places the schemes rest on a theoretical basis and can only be regarded as experiments, the results of which cannot be determined for some years. The confirmation afforded by these Meerut statistics of the soundness of the method introduced by Major Robertson, is therefore very important and comes at a most opportune time.

The first part of the subject of malaria to which I wish to allude is the contribution relating to the incidence of enlarged spleen among school-children in London, for which we have to thank Sir Ronald Ross and Majors Christophers and Perry. Its chief interest and importance is in view of the fact that an estimation of the spleen-index of children is the most readily applicable measure we possess for measuring the intensity of malaria in a given locality. We can now continue to use this method of measuring malaria with increased confidence in its value and fewer doubts as to its validity, except perhaps where 'kala-azar" is prevalent.

JUNGLE CLEARING.

I now turn to a question of very great importance and one upon which there is extreme diversity of opinion—I allude to jungle clearing. You will remember that I told you last year that the Indian Research Fund proposed to allot to Bengal a considerable sum of money for the purpose of carrying out an extensive experiment of jungle clearing in the vicinity of inhabited areas. I regret extremely that there has been considerable delay in starting this experiment, owing to the fact that the provincial Malarial Committee of Bengal do not consider that the evidence put forward by us of the connection between jungle and malaria has borne the test of further investigation. They state that the only parallel to the Malay experiments that could exist in Bengal is the clearing of virgin jungle such as is now going on in the Sunderbunds, which is not a malarious region. They are, moreover, of opinion that extensive jungle clearing in Bengal villages is impracticable It appears to me that this decision is due to a misapprehensions of the intentions of the Scientific Advisory Board. The Provincial Committee acting upon the reports of Major Fry and Dr Bentley, take the term "jungle" to mean all vegetation, including fruit trees and bamboos. I need hardly say that we never intended any such wholesale destruction of valuable property; all we aimed at was the eradication of rank undergrowth and scrub and useless trees. The condition of affairs round a Bengal village was ably described by Buchanan one hundred years ago as quoted by Bentley himself in the November number of the *Indian Medical Record*. He says the great variety of lofty flower and fruit bearing trees and the luxuriant bamboos by which the cottages are shaded would render their situation delightful, did not rank weeds and bushes, which shoot up with increasing vigour in every corner that is not in constant cultivation, prevent all circulation of air, preserve a constant damp noisome vapour and harbour a great variety of lothsome and pernicious animals." This is the condition we want to remedy. Dr. Bently, in the last paragraph, on his able paper, 'On the reaction of mosquitoes to artificial light,' alludes to the generally accepted theory that a screen of trees is beneficial as a protection against malaria and mosquitoes. The question here, however, is not one of screen of trees; it concerns the eradication of scrub or undergrowth. We have moreover in Major Marjoribank's suggestive paper on 'Malaria in the Island of Salsette, striking evidence of the deleterious effect of jungle around the village site. He shows that it is possible to map out a series of 'isosplans'; that the most malarious villages are those at the foot of the hills where the jungle is densest and that the malarial endemicity steadily decreases as you go farther and farther from the jungle belt. To explain this he advances the very plausible theory that the scrub and jungle afford shelter and humidity to the female mosquito, thus enabling her to live on into the dry season and increasing the period of her infectivity towards man. Major O'Gorman [illegible] in his recently published report on 'Malaria in the Katha district' advocates as a measure of practical utility, the cutting down and burning of all scrub jungle twice yearly in, and for a radius of one mile around every malaria-stricken centre of population.

Here then you have two entirely divergent views—a further proof, if any were wanting, of the impossibility of framing a general sanitary policy for all India. I trust therefore that this important question will be fully discussed in order that we may arrive at some definite conclusion and then, if the Bengal Malarial Committee still consider that jungle clearing is impracticable, we might suggest that it be carried out either in the Island of Salsette or in some selected district of Burma or Madras and that the Bengal Committee be asked to suggest some other anti-malarial experiment which is suitable to their Province.

KALA AZAR.

Our knowledge of kala azar has not advanced to any great extent during the year, but you have before you an important communication from Rogers, dealing with measures taken to stamp out the disease in Assam. An interesting paper on the Mediterranean variety of the disease by Laveran and Nicoll was read in the Tropical Medicine section at the recent International Medical Congress. In this paper the authors maintain that the differences formerly invoked as existing between the Mediterranean and Indian forms of the disease tend more and more to disappear and that in all probability the identity of the two will soon be established. In support of this view they instance the recent work of Row at Bombay, the successful inoculation of a dog by Donovan at Madras and the fact that the alleged difference as regards the age incidence is now known to be non-existent. We must admit that the differences formerly insisted upon are rapidly disappearing. Row has proved that we cannot rely upon the cultural differences in the behaviour of the two types of parasites and Mackie's report of 'Kala Azar in Assam' brings out the interesting fact that 50 per cent. of the cases occur between the ages of 6 and 10, and 81 per cent. during the first fifteen years of life. But when we come to the question of the dog as a reservoir of infection, difficulties at once arise. It is true that Patton has confirmed Donovan's results and has successfully inoculated dogs, so that we can no longer regard them as immune. On the other hand between November 6, 1912, and May 16, 1913, acting on the suggestion made by me at the last conference, he has examined both the spleen and bone marrow of 1,321 dogs destroyed in the lethal chamber at Madras and in no case was a dog found to be naturally infected with Leishmania. It is evident therefore that in the endemic centres of kala azar in India, dogs are not infected as they are on the Mediterranean littoral. We have, moreover, the evidence of Mackie that the main point of epidemiological interest in the disease is yellow fever its dependence upon close personal contact.

I must now say a few words on the subject of anti-stegomyia campaigns. The President has told you that during the last year Major James has been carrying out an active and successful anti stegomyia campaign in Colombo and we had hoped that he would have given us a paper on the subject. His unfortunate illness has prevented him from doing so, but I have certain information on the subject which may be of interest. I understand that the campaign was carried out in the heart of the business section of the city which was only separated by the width of several streets from similar sections in which no operations were undertaken. I am told, moreover, that the operations were incomplete, owing to the fact that it was impossible to deal with certain important breeding places such as roof gutters and water-storage cisterns. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, in the course of six investigations made at intervals of five days, it was possible to reduce the potential breeding places by 60 per cent. and the actual breeding places were reduced from 275 to 4. Moreover, a series of test-breeding experiments showed that, whereas before the campaign was undertaken this section of the city contained more stegomyia than any other portion, after the operations were completed, the percentage of pots placed within the area which became infested was 12·1 whereas it was 17·1 in pots placed outside it. These are very promising results and show what we may hope to attain when we have a constant water supply in our sea-ports and the power to deal with roof gutters, water cisterns, storage tanks, etc.

The next point I must mention is that of the relationship of *Stegomyia scutellaris* to yellow fever. Is it or is it not a carrier, and, if not, is there anything in the suggestion that *S. scutellaris*, by driving out the allied species *S. fasciata*, may protect a given locality from infection? To settle these points it was originally suggested that eggs of *S. scutellaris* should be sent to West Africa, but objections were raised to this proposal. I am glad to be able to tell you therefore that I have recently received a letter from Dr. S. T. Darling, the Director of the Board of Health Laboratory at Ancon asking me to send him eggs and that I have made arrangements to comply with his request. His report on the carrier question will be awaited with interest, but Indian experience teaches us that there is little likelihood that *S. scutellaris* will ever drive out *S. fasciata*. The two species live side by side in perfect amity, but they differ widely in their habits. *S. scutellaris* prefers rural to urban life and is usually found in or near gardens. In fact, as McGilchrist points out, it is a tree-loving mosquito and is often found breeding hundreds of yards from inhabited houses, whereas *S. fasciata* never breeds more then twenty yards away. *S. fasciata* moreover, has a predilection for human blood whilst *S. scutellaris* is indifferent whether it obtains its feed of blood from man or from others animals.

As regards the carrier in these cases, I note that Legendre has suggested that possibly *S. fasciata* and not *C. fatigans*, may be the most important carrier in dengue. This is in accord with the observations made last year by Major Lalor as regards the carrier of seven-day fever in Rangoon.

We now come to the subject of water-borne diseases. Major Greig has continued his researches into cholera and can be congratulated on some valuable results. His papers have been published in the *Journal* and I wish to draw your attention to two of them which deal with original research carried out subsequent to our last Congress. The paper in the October number on the "Precipitation of Bacterial Protein' shows that this method will be of assistance as a supplement to other tests in the differentiation of cholera from cholera-like vibrios. The report in the January number 'On the life of the cholera vibrio outside the human body' is now before the Conference for discussion. All Greig's observations demonstrate the importance of the human factor and teach us that, as in the case of enteric fever, we can no longer regard cholera merely as a water-borne disease, while his successful cultivation of the cholera vibrio from the lung shows us that the disease is a true septicæmia.

On the conclusion of the address the conference divided into two sections.

Section A was presided over by Sir Pardey Lukis.

The first subject on the agenda was malaria. Captain Christophers in introducing Dr. de Mello's paper on "Malaria in Goa" referred to the interesting regulations, which it was proposed to enforce in Portuguese India. He thought the measures if properly carried out would be productive of very good results both against stegomyia and anopheles.

Captain Gill, in introducing his paper on the value of the parasite rate in the measurement of malaria, pointed out that this rate was of less value in measuring the amount of malaria in the community than the spleen rate.

MALARIA IN SALSETTE.

Major Marjoribank's report on malaria in Salsette was then introduced by the author. He dilated on two points in his paper (1) the effect of proximity to the hills on an increase in spleen rate and (2) the effect of a combination of trees and grass in intensifying malaria by shutting off the sea-breezes. In Salsette he said malaria was now much worse than in previous years, though no physiographical change had taken place. The only change had been the introduction of railways and this probably indicated the cause.

Sir Pardey Lukis asked for an expression of the views of the members of the Conference on the benefits of jungle-clearing and anti-malarial measures.

Dr Bentley, after stating that conditions of Bengal villages which were quite different from those in other parts of India, deprecated the introduction of the experiment in Bengal. Ninety per cent. of the jungle in close proximity to habitations was not rank vegetation but very useful to the people and could not be cleared without great opposition.

Colonel Rogers, speaking as a member of the Bengal Malaria Committee, emphasized the unsuitability of Bengal for jungle-clearing experiments.

CHOLERA.

The next subject discussed was cholera.

Major Greig introduced his paper on the vitality of the cholera vibro outside the human body. All his experiments showed how important the human factor was in the spread of the disease.

Other papers on relapsing fever and guinea-worms disease were discussed.

The Engineering delegates assembled at 12 o'clock under the presidency of the Hon. Major Robertson, I.M.S., for a lantern display of typical designs in use or proposed for use in the various provinces.

The Conference adjourned till Friday the 23rd inst.

RUDGE WHITWORTH, LTD.

A SINGLE BICYCLE AT ENGLISH STERLING PRICE.

(PLUS CHARGES)

Nos. 1 & 2.	Nos. 3 & 6.	No. 21.	Nos. 20 & 23.	No. 29.	Nos. 26 & 28.	Nos. 60 & 61.
£11-11-0.	£13-10-0.	£10-10-0.	£9-9-0.	£8-8-0.	£7-15-0.	£6-15-0.

Show Room: 60, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Look up for the Scarlet and Gold sign)

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM.

For Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and all unnatural conditions of the skin due to hot, dry and dusty climates, use Icilma Cream—the famous English toilet preparation. Nothing else known can give the same clean cool comfort and velvety softness, *because* no other cream in the world contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water which [illegible] the skin to normal healthy action. Contains no animal fat. Untouched by hand. Cannot grow hair.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

WHITAKER & CO.,

LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE
STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS .....£13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Low Premiums.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to Intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA,
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ... 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply :—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

GREAT
WESTERN
HOTEL
FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON'S
LEADING
FASHION
JOURNAL
Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished.
HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL
"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,
FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,
and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.
FASHIONS
FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS ?"
Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.
Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE.....NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.
Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
BROADWOOD PIANOS
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."
Beethoven.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.
LIPP PIANOS
"The best upright piano in the world."—T. Haigh, Mus. B.
STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."
—Joh. Brahms.
POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.
Superb Tone. Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" will feel obliged if any Subscriber whose paper is not delivered regularly and in good time will communicate with him at once, giving details of the irregularity and delay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p. m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 22nd January, 1914.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE magnificent work which is being performed in the United Provinces through the agency of the co-operative credit movement is very lucidly described in the Annual Report of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, which has just been published. During the year 1912-13, the number of societies increased from 1,946 to 2,530, the number of members from 99,769 to 106,627, and the working capital from Rs. 65¾ lakhs to Rs. 86¾ lakhs. In the Government Resolution on Mr. Chatterjee's Report, Sir James Meston lays stress on the moral and social progress which continue to follow from the development of the movement, and he mentions the amusing fact that a man who had for years been unable to secure a bride, owing to his reputed poverty, received several offers on being elected a member of the credit society in his village. The Registrar comments upon the manner in which drinking, gambling extravagance and other vices are being checked in districts where well-established co-operative societies are at work. The tendency for those who are concerned in the societies to display an active interest in education and sanitary work is also very prominent. Schools for the children of the "untouchable" classes have been established in Unao, Benares and other districts, and the societies in Fatehpur have maintained their interest in primary education. Mr. Chatterjee, moreover, reports that a number of the central societies spend considerable amounts in distributing quinine and other drugs to their members. Another notable development is found in the fact that the District Boards of Benares and Jaunpur are utilising the agencies of co-operative societies to promote rural sanitation. The members of these societies, it appears, add considerable sums from their own pockets to the grants received from the boards, and expend the money in repairing wells, filling in insanitary pits, clearing the jungle in the vicinity of the villages, and effecting other permanent improvements. It is one of the problems of India to secure the co-operation of the rural population in work of this kind, and the Registrar declares that if a strong society with a capable committee exist in the village no more effective agency for carrying out the work of sanitation can be found. In the Report issued last year it was mentioned that the co-operative societies were helping to remove the hostility existing between men of different castes and religions. Many additional instances are quoted in this year's report. "The most gratifying feature," writes Mr. Chatterjee, "is the treatment the higher castes are now beginning to accord to the so-called 'untouchables.' As a matter of fact, in one or two places the tables have been turned, and I have actually received complaints from the Rajput cultivators of a village that they have been excluded from the co-operative society. On enquiry it was ascertained that the Rajputs did not repay their loans in time and would not give up extravagant habits. The proletariat majority in the society thereupon expelled them in a body." The development of practical philanthropy which has been brought about by the introduction of co-operative credit is very strikingly described. Much fraternal feeling, the Registrar affirms, now exists between the members of a society. The widow and minor children of a member receive very considerate treatment, and in many instances the societies have inaugurated benefit funds for the assistance of members in distress. The encouragement of healthy amusement and recreation in the villages is another feature of the work which the societies are carrying out, and Mr. Chatterjee is undoubtedly justified in declaring that there is hope that co-operation will be instrumental in developing a true rural culture in the country. During the year covered by the present report, the number of agricultural societies rose from 1,743 to 2,304. The expansion is slightly smaller than in the preceding period, but this is not due to any diminution in the popular appreciation of the advantages of the movement. The demand for the establishment of new societies has, we are assured, become keener every day, and no great difficulty is experienced in securing capital on reasonable terms. The rate of development, however, has been purposely kept down, because new societies require a great deal of attention, and it is obviously undesirable that the work should increase beyond the capacity of the staff of the Registrar and of the central societies. The importance of exercising caution is emphasised by the fact that 28 societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year and that proceedings in 24 other cases were commenced at a later period. It appears, however, that most of the societies dissolved were registered in the very early stages of the movement, and their failure is attributed to the non-observance of principles which were not then fully realised. With the care and attention that are now being bestowed on the enquiry which precedes the establishment of a new society, it is expected to effect a large diminution in the proportion of failures. Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that so far no loss has been incurred in any of the societies dissolved. The borrowed capital has invariably been repaid, and the profits have been either utilised for some local object or added to the reserve fund of the central society. The movement, therefore, appears to be in a very healthy condition, and there are indications that to a certain extent money has been withdrawn from the hoards of the people to be invested in co-operative credit societies. Another satisfactory feature of the Report is the statement that the capital actually owned by the small societies is rapidly increasing, the loans from Government included in the assets of the small local organisations now amounting to no more than Rs. 17,000 out of a total of over Rs. 45 lakhs. A great many men of education and standing in the United Provinces are working heart and soul to promote the success of the movement, which means salvation to the cultivator; and as the volume of assistance increases, it will be possible to extend the movement into many districts in which nothing can now be done owing to the absence of voluntary helpers.

PORT FACILITIES. MR. G.C. BUCHANAN, Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, has drawn up an interesting memorandum in which he compares certain leading features of the port facilities existing in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi; and while it would be unwise in the extreme for the local Trustees to abate their energy in developing the port and increasing its facilities to a point at which they will be sufficient to cope with the rapid expansion of our seaborne trade, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the position occupied by Bombay. It would seem that our hospitality is dispensed at the lowest rate charged to shipping in all the ports mentioned, not the least interesting feature of the comparison being that pilotage charges here are lower even than in Karachi. Mr. Buchanan appears to derive satisfaction from the fact that out of 1,903 incoming vessels at the Rangoon jetties in 1913 only 17 were unable to be berthed immediately on their arrival. Unfortunately, we cannot make a similar claim for Bombay, nor shall we be able to do so for some time to come; but that is a great testimonial to our importance as a trade centre, for, although we are well-equipped, and when the new dock-works are completed, will be second to no port in the world in this respect, the annual increase in the trade handled will soon exhaust the additional facilities which are to be available some time this year. Rangoon appears to have the better of Karachi in the extent of its over-sea interest, and when internal communications in Burma receive the attention which would seem to be their due, and which, hitherto, have been neglected owing to financial considerations, the developed wealth of the province will be turned to fuller account.

Notes of the Day.

The officer, who has been shot by a native sepoy at Aden, is Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Walker, who took command of the 109th Infantry as recently as last November. The regiment, which was raised in 1788 as the 5th Battalion of Bombay Sepoys, is composed of two companies of Dekhani Mahrattas, two of Konkan Mahrattas, two of Rajputana Mussalmans, and two of Punjabi Mussalmans.

Behar and Orissa, although the youngest province in India, heads the list of provinces for low expenditure in at least one respect. Vaccination can be successfully preformed in the neighbourhood of Bankipore for the very reasonable cost of one anna a head, while the average of eleven provinces is about three annas and three pie, and Bombay comes at the foot of the list with nine annas and two pie.

The Bombay Presidency has had more than its share of famines during the last two or three years. There have been shortages of food and fodder in the Dekkan, the Karnatak and Gujarat, and now there is a shortage of fodder in Satara and Sholapur. Accordingly famine concession rates for the transport of fodder have been granted on the local railways by the Government of India, and grass is being imported from Khandesh, Ahmednagar and the Tapti Valley.

Though the problem of the milk supply in India in general, and in the Bombay Presidency in particular, has attracted a great deal of attention, nobody seems to have considered how far the holding of cattle shows, with special classes for peasant exhibitors, would assist in inducing agriculturists to improve their stock. Lord Willingdon has taken a step in the right direction by establishing the farm at Ganeshkhind, and if agriculturists can be induced to take the advice he gave at the Poona Conference, namely, to pay particular attention to the raising of milch cattle, we have no doubt Government would be found entirely sympathetic, and the importation of selected bulls, notably animals from Sind, might form part of a policy of assistance and encouragement for a class which, unfortunately, is not able to do a great deal for itself.

In view of the tangled versions of relations in the Cabinet, and between the Cabinet and the Admiralty, which Reuter has been cabling to India, it is an interesting fact to remember that the "exclusives" of the London dailies are occasionally illusionary. Thus, for example, we have *Truth* quietly chaffing Printing House Square. "As a newspaper," our contemporary wrote in mail week, "the *Times* is, generally speaking beyond reproach, whatever may be thought about it as an 'organ' of opinions. It is, therefore, rather surprising to see the erratic nature of the 'exclusives' which Printing House Square has provided during the last few weeks. We had scarcely recovered from the apocryphal assertion that the Cabinet had agreed to the exclusion of Ulster for a term of years when the *Times* startled us with the announcement that 'the Government have been advised' that the Arms Proclamation is *ultra vires*. Within twenty-four hours Sir John Simon has repudiated this myth, and the *Times* again retires hurt."

Americans addicted to the cocaine habit consume 150,000 ounces of this drug every year. But cocaine is only one of the drugs to which they have fallen prey. The habit has spread alarmingly in the United States which is second only to China in the list of opium-consuming countries. Over half a million pounds of opium are imported to the United States every year. Of this quantity, 75 per cent. is manufactured into morphine, and 25 per cent. only of the total is used in legitimate medical practice. These are some of the facts which Dr. B. C. Keister, a specialist in drugs, laid before a meeting of the American Society for the study of alcohol and other narcotics. In making his statement he declared that "the danger of habit-forming drugs was growing so great that the only logical course was to cut them out of the Pharmacopeia and prohibit their manufacture." An alarming feature of this problem is said to be that 23 per cent., of the American medical profession are victims of the morphine craze, and still another is the appalling results of the introduction of the new drug "heroin," which already has claimed hundreds of victims in Boston alone. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 drug takers in America. Probably India would show a higher percentage than this figure represents if a census were possible; but that fact does not affect in the least the terrible menace which would seem now to threaten American Society.

Brigadier-General Sir R.E. Grimston, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, will return to India in March and resume his appointment. He has made a good recovery from a severe operation.

The Public Works Department ought prior to the unveiling ceremony, to put a proper veil over the statue of Lord Kitchener, which has now been hoisted on its pedestal on the Red Road, says the *Englishman*. At present all that has been done is to put a gunny bag over the great soldier's head and another one over the head of his horse, making the statue look very ridiculous.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOLDIER'S CALLING.

A GREAT CHURCHMAN'S VIEW.

The difficulty of reconciling the pacific tenor of Christianity with the conception of a soldier's life as fit for a Christian man, writes the *Spectator*, is a familiar and, superficially, an acute one. It might be argued that Christianity is not a pacific but a militant religion, for Our Lord was by no means always pacific in the face of evil; but we may leave that question on one side, and be content to accept the conclusion that Christianity is characteristically pacific. Even so, Christianity, we maintain, says no word which can discountenance the calling of the soldier. We do not underrate the sincerity of those who tell us that the assumption that war is the natural and inevitable fate of mankind is false and wicked. But we feel certain that the vast majority of our pacifists can be proved to be wrong in logic and ethics. To those who take the old-fashioned Quaker view of war—that it is a prohibited thing which no Christian can touch without being defiled—we have no argument to offer. The difference between us is too great for controversy. We respect their opinion, and admit that if their premises be granted their logic is unassailable. But very few pacifists are old-fashioned Quakers. They consent to make some preparation for the employment of force, but not a full or adequate preparation. They admit that fighting may be provisionally unavoidable, but they wish to hide away from the sight of possible enemies all such provocative things as soldiers and munitions of war. "Reason and good-will," they say, "are our only true defences. Private persons no longer kill each other in order to settle their disputes. Why should nations do so?" The answer is that there is no place in experience or expectation for this argument. We wish that there were. By all means let us settle every dispute that we possibly can by goodwill but let us not forget that the final answer to all disputes where men feel so strongly that they will not yield is superior physical force. The only person in the world who can deny this proposition is the man who can honestly say either: "There is no conceivable situation in international politics in which I should not prefer peace even at the price of putting up with evil," or "I do not believe that any nation will ever again behave in such an infamous way that it will be necessary for my country to say 'You shall not do that.'" Possibly there is someone, not a Quaker, who can honestly say this, but we never met him. Obviously, unless we are prepared to consent to wrongs and oppressions, we must be able to make good our will when we say that we cannot tolerate those things. An army is an instrument of argument, and as much an instrument for good argument as for bad argument, as much an instrument appropriate to a Christian country as an instrument indispensable to a predatory and unprincipled country.

FIGHT OR ARBITRATE ?

We have not yet suggested an answer to the whole case against the conception of the soldier's calling as fit for a Christian, for there is another very familiar pacific statement which runs like this: "Every day of the year men settle their disputes in Law Courts. Why should not nations do the same thing? International law is the solution." If we look into the matter, however, we must see that there is no just comparison between the law of a nation and international law. In the Law Courts of any country the man who loses his case puts up with his losses or his humiliation because the whole force of the country will be exerted against him if he does not do so. He knows that there is no help for him. He may not put up with his reverses with a good grace, but he has to accept them whatever they may be. But among the company of nations there is no such final authority to enforce compliance. Such a final authority is conceivable; there might be a universal despotism, a kind of immensely inflated *Pax Romana*; but, thank heaven! there is no such hideous tyranny as that, and we pray that there never may be. Failing it, however, men will fight, so far as we can see, to the end of the chapter, and it will be open to them to fight just as much for the good and Christianlike causes as for contemptible and selfish ones.

F. D. MAURICE TO HIS SON.

Our thoughts have been turned to the logical and, indeed, as it seems to us, unanswerable case for the soldier's calling by receiving a leaflet (Edward Arnold, 2s. 6d. per hundred copies) containing an extraordinarily interesting letter written by Frederick Denison Maurice to his son, the late Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice. The letter was written when Frederick Maurice first joined the Army in India. Here was no sophist trying to make the soldier's calling square with his own religious convictions by some process of logic-chopping. The letter is the deliberate avowal of one of the most serious Christian thinkers of modern times. As Lord Roberts points out in a few words of preface to the letter, Gladstone's opinion of F. D. Maurice was as follows: "The picture of him [in the Life written by his son] is one of the most touching, searching, and complete that I have ever seen in print. It is indeed a 'spiritual splendour,' to borrow a phrase of Dante about St. Dominic." Lord Roberts says of the letter: "It cannot fail, I think, to carry conviction to many who have mistaken views as to the soldier's profession." We think so too. After explaining in his letter exactly what the "calling" of a clergyman meant to him—how the obligation to declare that he was called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry, so far from being an offence or a cause of misgiving to him, had been the only thing that had made him conscious of the right and the power to speak to others—F. D. Maurice continues as follows:—

"I know how many there are who would tell me that I might apply this language to any occupation more properly than to yours. They will say that your calling cannot be a godly one, that I am profaning what is holy when I am daring to talk of a spirit of love and peace as dwelling with the soldier and prompting his deeds. I have considered the arguments of those who speak thus—I was brought up to regard them as almost self-evident; I have deliberately rejected them. The Bible has convinced me, history has convinced me, personal experience has convinced me, that they are not true. I find the expression 'Lord of Hosts' everywhere in the Scriptures, and accept it as a right and honest expression of a great truth. I find that the leaders of armies and that armies themselves have done noble works which I recognize as God's works. I find a spirit of order and obedience in them which I scarcely find elsewhere, and which I wish civilians could imitate. I find justice, gentleness, tenderness not merely mixing with such qualities in military men, but eminently characteristic of some among them. This being the case, I have solemnly and with my whole heart and soul refused to make an exception from the maxim which I think governs all offices and undertakings in the case of the office and undertaking of the soldier. I recognize him in battles and in the preparation for battles as the servant of the living God. I believe the Spirit of God really calls him to his duties, and fits him for them, as He calls me to mine. And having this faith—without which it would be anguish to think of you in India or anywhere—I feel more bound to insist upon this principle when I discourse about soldiers than in almost any other case."

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

Maurice goes on to say that he perceives how terrible must have been the effects of a loss of faith in the minds of armies generally and of the individuals who compose them. This is a point not often enough considered. If it is part of the procedure for ushering in the "reign of universal peace" that every army is to be regarded and treated as an accursed thing, the reaction upon the moral character of the army itself must be disastrous. Suppose that that had been the typical attitude of Englishmen towards the Army ever since the days of, say, the Great Exhibition, when it was popularly thought that the reign of peace had actually begun. In what state of moral and leper-like isolation would the Army find itself now? As Maurice says, "if he [the soldier] accepts the statement of pious men that he is only a devil's instrument, the prospect for his land, and for all lands, is darker than one dares to contemplate." That justice, frankness, and gentleness have been the qualities of eminent soldiers—of a higher proportion of soldiers than of civilians—is one of the facts of history. One need not look further than the country in which Sir Frederick Maurice began his military career for splendid examples—Havelock, Outram, Lawrence, and Lord Roberts himself. It was the great soldiers who practised moderation and humanity in the presence of horrible provocation and extreme personal peril while European traders in Calcutta cried out for panic measures of reprisal. "See how a Christian can die," said Havelock to his son with his last breath, and it was in the Army that he had learned how. His son's unrecorded sentiment, we may be sure, was the same as old Siward's in *Macbeth*: "Why then, God's soldier be he!" And such a dedication may be as appropriate and sincere for the living soldier, who has causes to serve, as for the dead.

THE "SPANISH PRISONER" SWINDLE.

A PROFITABLE DEVICE.

During the last year the rogues who worked what is known as the "Spanish Prisoner" Swindle began their operations in India, but the matter was so quickly exposed in the Press that in all probability no one was victimised. It would appear, however, from an article published in the current number of the *National Review* that the number of persons who are actually induced to visit Spain to find their mythical niece and her wealth is very numerous.

The search for the elusive niece and fortune, says the writer, has brought men to Spain from all parts of the world—from India, from Canada, and from South Africa. One may see in Spanish railway stations printed notices in three languages warning foreigners of the fruitlessness of such a quest. But this is like shutting the stable door too late. Many cautions have appeared in the English Press, but they pass unnoticed, and are, at the best, ephemeral. The only hopeful sign for England is in the growing extension of operations to the Colonies. It suggests that, in this connection, too, the Mother Country is played out.

The swindle is of sufficient antiquity. References to it can be traced beyond the middle of last century. Who ever devised it was a genius. He had a true appreciation of English character and of the atmosphere of romance that envelops Spain in the eyes of foreigners as a land of mystery, of maidens in distress, and political injustice. Nothing else can explain the great vogue enjoyed by the poor prisoner. Of the interior economy of the business we know little. More than one gang are at work, but we do not know whether they co-operate or are rivals. They must have offices with well-ordered correspondence and registers. They have travelling agents in England who supply lists with necessary particulars of prospective victims. There is ground for thinking that the addresses given are, for the most part, fictitious. Letters that arrive for them from England are intercepted and delivered by a friend in the local post office. Thus any attempt to track the swindlers to their home will be fruitless, because the address given does not exist.

Of the possible complicity of members of the Spanish police it is more difficult to speak. It may be doubted whether a newly joined and zealous detective officer who set to work to eradicate the evil would receive any encouragement from his superiors. In any case, the matter is officially viewed with complete indifference and some amusement. As was said in the final letter: "The police laugh at you." They regard all sufferers as *particeps criminis*, who deserve no more than they get. The official mind makes no allowance for any motive but greed, and considers that a man who is victimised in an attempt to obtain a fortune to which he is not entitled merits no sympathy. Besides, Englishmen are rich and Spaniards poor, so why stop an industry that brings in a few hundreds a year? We have heard that there have been in the past, under British official pressure, some perfunctory prosecutions, but no conviction has ever been obtained.

DEATH OF LORD STRATHCONA.

GREAT PIONEER OF CANADA

PACIFIC RAILWAY HIS MEMORIAL.

STORY OF A WONDERFUL CAREER.

LONDON Jan. 21.

Lord Strathcona died peacefully in his sleep in London last night.—Reuter.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BACK TO THE TIME OF GEORGE IV.

Lord Strathcona received his Barony in 1897, and held the post of High Commissioner for Canada from 1896 to 1911. He was 94 years of age, having been born in 1820.

What a life is Lord Strathcona's to look back upon? Born in the first year of George IV.'s reign, offered at eighteen a post in the Manchester business house of his cousins, the Grants, Dickens's "Cheeryble Brothers," landing at Montreal just after Lord Durham's arrival, he lived to send the "Stratheonas" to South Africa at his own expense and to become the greatest man in Canada. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company's service when it ruled a vast wilderness dotted only with tiny forts that housed each some dozen White men, parted from their next-door neighbours by fifty or three hundred miles of forest. He served for thirteen years as junior clerk in that bleak other end of nowhere, Labrador, where the arrival of the post after a land and dog-sled journey of two thousand miles was the event of the year, and where he more than once married white men to the Eskimo women who still lived there in his day.

He became Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, Director of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He was supposed to have made much money out of the last named concern, but he once said to Mr. Beckles Willson: "I have heard," he said "that people speak of the fortune I have gained out of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Let me tell you I would have been hundreds of thousands of pounds in pocket if I had never had anything to do with that enterprise."

THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

The cost to Lord Strathcona of the six hundred mounted Canadians, known honourably to the enemy as "the English Boers," and no less honourably to us as "The Strathcona Horse," was a million of dollars. At the same time, Lord Strathcona considers that Canada contributes quite enough towards Imperial expenses by "piling up debts for which she alone is responsible, for works and developments of Imperial as well as local utility. Her railways, telegraphs, and harbours, subsidies for steam and cable communication, expenses for local defences and militia establishments, all come under this heading."

When a speech of Dona'd Smith's (as Lord Strathcona was then known) overthrew the Government of Sir John Macdonald, the House broke up in disorder. In the corridors the members rushed together, cheering, hand-shaking reviling, threatening. Suddenly there was a storm-centre round Mr. Smith, upon whom Sir John Macdonald was bearing down. He was held back, gesticulating wildly. What he said never got into blue books. His language was sometimes 'frequent and painful and free.' He cried out, "I'd slap your face as quick as hell would scorch a feather." In fact, if "a chunk of old red sandstone" had been handy, "the subsequent proceedings would have interested Smith no more," and Canada's greatest asset, and the greatest of the world's railways, would have been unbuilt. "The Canadian Pacific Railway," said Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in 1897 of Sir Donald Smith, his successor as High Commissioner for Canada, "would have no existence to-day, notwithstanding all that the Government did to support the undertaking, had it not been for the indomitable pluck and energy, both financially and in every other respect, of Sir Donald Smith."

ANOTHER APPRECIATION.

But after all it is his steadfastness that has been his chief contribution to Canada, wrote Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the course of a long appreciation last year. And the supreme memorial of that steadfastness is the Canadian Pacific Railway. The late Sir Charles Tupper once publicly declared that but for Lord Strathcona that railway would not have been constructed. It is true that it would not have been constructed then and perhaps, ultimately, it would have been well for Canada, if it had not been constructed then. The surrender of vast tracts of the richest land in Canada as a bait to the financial interests to carry out the work was a concession which the future will deplore, and the political influence which this great corporation has brought to bear upon the life of Canada is a fact of great and sinister import. The truth is that the railway should have been made by the State and that I believe was the view of Lord Strathcona himself. But conceded the necessity of the undertaking, his claim to gratitude cannot be overstated. The idea of driving a railway through thousands of miles of pathless forests and mountain ranges to a desolate shore—for where Vancouver with its noble streets and bustling life stands to-day, there was then not even a log cabin—was one before which the most courageous adventurer might quail. It was a more daring idea than the Cape to Cairo railway which united two great centres of world activity. The Canadian Pacific was a plunge through nothing to nothing. It was a stupendous guess at the future.

"STAND FAST."

But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift had brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial King of Canada He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee, but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the State, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, "hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all the others." There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, "Craigel-lachie," its meaning "Stand Fast." And when finally the victory was won and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second of the great ranges which had made construction so difficult the place was named "Craigellachie," and it was here that Stand Fast Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent.

AMERICAN TRUSTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

President Wilson, in a Message to Congress with reference to Trusts, proposes legislation prohibiting the interlocking o directorates, empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate the raising of money by railroads, explicitly defining "hurtful restraints of trade," ensuring penalties falling on proper individuals, prohibiting so-called "holding" companies and enabling individuals to sue for redress on facts in proven and judgments given in Government su

President Wilson appeals Congress to approach the subject spirit of friendliness and co-operation antagonism to business Government is now over, and both are ready to meet half-way in a common effort to adjust business methods to public opinion. —Reuter.

ULSTER AND HOME RULF.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In connection with the meeting of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council at Belfast, at which Lady Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were the principal speakers, the papers give prominence to the activities of Ulsterwomen. Besides forming an Ambulance Corps they are training as signallers and telegraphists. They are also to staff post houses which have already been established in forty towns in the event of postal facilities being cut off.—Reuter.

SAFETY-AT-SEA CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Conference recommends :—

The establishment of an International Service for the purpose of ice observation and the destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic under the control of the United States;

That all masters shall report dangerous ice and derelicts;

A number of construction rules regarding bulkheads and double bottoms;

Periodical survey of vessels, etc.,

That all vessels be divided into two classes; new and existing, the latter to be exempted from rules according to the discretion of the authorities concerned;

That all vessels with fifty or more on board shall carry wireless which shall be continuously in work for fast passenger steamers, and those voyaging over five hundred miles from port to port, seven hours a day being the limit for others.

The Conference also adopts an International signal code.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PICTURE DEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

A London dealer has bought Holbein's picture of Thomas Cromwell, belonging to the Earl of Caledon, for £30,000.—Reuter.

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Commander Hamilton-Gordon, of the destroyer "Thrasher," has been found dead in his bunk at Devonport.—Reuter.

BACK FROM THE DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Advices from the Bismarck Archipelago show that the German scientist Deininger, previously reported as having been murdered by cannibals in Neu Mecklenburg, escaped with a tomahawk wound. A companion scientist, who was also reported killed, was unhurt; but eight Native carriers were murdered and eaten.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The British National Council of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India, has decided to transfer £100,000 of the fund to The European Schools in India Improvement Association which will continue to receive and forward donations to the Central Committee in India.—Reuter.

ARMY TRAGEDY.

COLONEL AND NATIVE OFFICER SHOT.

MURDER IN REVENGE FOR IMPRISONMENT.

ADEN, Jan. 21.

The Colonel and a Native officer of the 109th. Indian Regiment were shot dead yesterday by a Native soldier in revenge for a sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 21

A Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs that the Secunderabad Garrison is shocked at the dreadful news from Aden. The 109th were garrisoned here for three years and were considered to be as fine a disciplined regiment as there is in the Indian Army, and general regret was expressed at its departure only last October.

Col Walker, who had seen much active service, was universally esteemed, and both he and Mrs. Walker were prominent in society. Col. Walker was known as the kindest and most considerate of commanding officers, and his death under such tragic circumstances is deeply deplored by everyone in Secunderabad.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A NOTABLE BANQUET.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The German Ambassador in Paris gave a banquet to-day at which President Poincare, M. Doumergue and the Italian and Austrian Ambassadors were present. This is first time since M. Carnot's term of office that a President has accepted the hospitality of German Ambassador.—Reuter.

THE BALKAN DIFFICULTY.

OTTOMAN MINISTER'S SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.

The Ottoman Minister in Sofia has arrived here on leave. Importance is, however, attached, to the visit at the present juncture, especially in view of the pessimism prevailing owing to decision of the Powers regardiag the Aegean Islands.

It is confirmed that Turkey is the purchaser of 200,000 rifles which Bulgaria captured from the Turks.—Reuter.

GERMAN BLACKMAILING SCANDAL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Carl Richter, fomerly a typist in the Tokio office of the electrical apparatus manufacturers, Siemens and Schuckert, has been sentenced to two years' penal servitude for stealing important documents from the office and attempting to use them for the purposes of blackmail.

The evidence showed that the stolen documents related to orders for the Japanese Navy. Richter offered to sell them for £2,500 sterling. The firm to which he made the offer refused and had Richter arrested. He was subsequently extradited.

The prisoner alleged that the firm had bribed high Japanese officials.

The Court, giving judgment, said the illegitimate manipulations of the firm, which to a certain extent tempted the prisoner, constituted an extenuating circumstance.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

With reference to Carl Ritcher's allegations that Siemens and Schuckert had bribed high Japanese officials, the firm has issued a statement pointing out that, as is customary in all countries outside Europe, all their naval business with Japan is done through native agents who are naturally paid commission. The firm has never paid commissions direct or indirect to officials of the Japanese Government. Immediately an attempt was made to blackmail the firm the latter reported the matter to the Public Prosecutor and informed the Japanese Government.

INDIAN BARRISTER AND BAR MESS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

A special meeting of the Bar Mess of the South London Sessions has been summoned for next week to consider the case of an Indian barrister who has raised a protest against his non-addmission to the Bar Mess. It is understood that the Attorney-General has offered his services as mediator upon certain conditions.—Reuter.

COAL STEAMER AGROUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Word has been received to-day by Messrs. Graham and Company, agents of the steamer "Tullochmore," that she left Calcutta on January 14 with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. H. D. Low and Company, Rangoon, and that she ran aground on Baragua flats, about seven miles north-east by east from Baragua lightship. Tugs and cargo boats were sent out on Monday, and 170 tons of cargo were jettisoned. On Tuesday the jettisoning was continued, and the steamer "Palambang stood by and tried to pull the Tullochmore" off, but was unsuccessful. There is no danger to the stranded steamer at present, and it is hoped that when more coal has been removed that it will be possible to pull her off.

CABINET AND THE NAVY

MUCH PREMISING AT HOME.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT FOR HIS COLLEAGUES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

When Mr. Churchill made his statement with regard to the rumoured resignation of the Board of Admiralty he and other members of the Admiralty were discussing the Estimates. It is regarded as practically certain that the statement was made on the authority of the whole Board as well as of Mr. Churchill.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George it is stated on his behalf that he will most certainly not resign.

LATER.

In view of the interview with Mr. Lloyd George, published in the *Daily Chronicle* on Jan. 1st., gossip has been busy ascribing to the Chancellor a determination to curtail the Naval Estimates. It has become, indeed, generally accepted that such a situation exists.

The *Daily Telegraph* reflects this prevailing supposition.

It is understood that Mr. Churchill will provide four Dreadnoughts.—Reuter.

MORE PRESS SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The papers are engaged in a heated controversy on the subject of to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, which will decide the Navy Estimates. The Conservative papers insist that Mr. Churchill is at loggerheads with his colleagues and declare that the meeting will decide whether he or Mr. Lloyd George is to guide the Liberal party on the question of Naval expenditure. They are confident that Mr. Churchill will carry the day.

The *Daily News* says there is no basis for the attempt of the Tory party to force the Government to a new plunge into reckless building. The paper declares it is our duty to build two, not four Dreadnoughts in the coming year.

All the papers admit that the estimates of last year are already exceeded as the result, largely, of acceleration of the building of three Dreadnoughts in the place of the Canadian ships. They anticipate that one of the first acts of the Government in the coming session will be the introduction of Supplementary Estimates, which the *Daily Chronicle* declares will be of £4,500,000 in addition to the Estimates of 1914-15, probably approximating to £50,000,000.

The *Daily Chronicle* does not question Mr. Churchill's intention to lay down four Dreadnoughts in 1914-15, but declares that he is guilty of an error of judgment in accelerating the three Dreadnoughts as a temporary expedient in place of the Canadian ships, since the same contingency again arises owing to Mr. Borden's postponement of the Naval Bill. The paper declares that if Mr. Churchill is wise he will forego building ships in substitution of the Canadian ships.

MINISTERS AND THE NAVY.

Three Ministers spoke on the subject of the Navy yesterday evening.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, speaking at Bradford, said there was disappointment among Liberals that they were not able to reduce expenditure on armaments. The Government were pledged to make the Navy sufficient and no more than sufficient for the protection of our shores. They had given foreign nations evidence of their intentions to reduce expenditure on armaments but had not met with the success expected. He assured Liberals that not a penny more would be spent than was essential.

Mr. Runciman, at Batley, said he believed in fully protecting our shores, but that every unnecessary Dreadnought was abstracted from great beneficial purposes and the financial wealth of country which ought to be used to help those who were not able to help themselves.

Mr. M'Kinnon Wood, at Glasgow, heckled on the subject of the Navy, said it must be maintained in a position to defend our shores and commerce. Any further expansion would be mistake.—Reuter.

THE "LLANDOVERY CASTLE."

SPECIAL TROPICAL EQUIPMENT ON NEW LINER.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An informal lunch, previous to the inspection of the vessel, was given on board the "Llandovery Castle" to day The vessel starts on its maiden voyage to-morrow. The accommodation is most luxurious, and comprises special tropical equipment. The new features include lifts, a Vienna cafe and swimming bath.—Reuter.

THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.

The Kaiser is in the best of health and the rumours that he is ill, are untrue.—Reuter.

"A 7" NOT YET FOUND.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Ceaseless trawling has failed to discover the submarine "A 7."

DEAD OFFICER'S FATHER PROTESTS.

Colonel Morrison, father of Sub-Lieutenant Morrison, who was on board "A 7," writes to the papers hoping to arouse public opinion and have the risks of submarines minimised. He describes the "A" class as obsolete and practically death-traps. He says it is incomprehensible that a great nation should permit its pluckiest sons to be sacrificed in worn-out boats merely to satisfy Parliament with paper strength. Reuter.

CALCUTTA MURDER.

PROMPT MEASURES DEMANDED.

PROOF THAT THERE WERE TWO ASSASSINS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Principal of the Central College says that Nirmal Kanta Roy, the first accused in the murder case, was a student at the College for only five or six months. Mr. Bose knew little about his doings, but knew him as a well-behaved student during the time he was in his college. He was reading logic, Sanskrit and history.

Last night Babu Das Ghose, said to be a fellow-student of Nirmal Kanta Roy, and occupying the same room at 55 Manicktola Street, was arrested in connection with the murder. He was taken to Jorasanko Thana and, after his statement had been recorded, then to the Lal Bazar lock-up.

Several searches were conducted yesterday, and a number of papers seized.

Jogendranath Chuckerbutty, who was arrested on suspicion at the time has been released. The two accused now are Nirmal Kanta Roy, who was seized near the spot by the murdered man's orderly, aided by some men of the locality, and Babu Das Ghose. The post-mortem held yesterday, disclosed two bullets in the body of the murdered Inspector. As the Bengali boy was killed by another shot, and Nirmal Kanta Roy's revolver had only fired two of the five cartridges it contained, it is established that the story told from the beginning by some of the witnesses that two men fired at the inspector is correct. It has further transpired that the name of Nirmal Kanta Roy was one of those found in the lists seized in connection with the bomb factory case and that he had been under police supervision for some time, in consequence.

The cremation of the murdered officer took place yesterday evening, and was made an imposing ceremony, Sir Frederick Halliday, and a large number of his Indian and European collegues attending as mark of respect.

The little band of Indian police inspectors who were engaged in the investigation of political crime in Bengal has been greatly reduced by assassinations, and the demand for measures to place those of them who remain upon more even terms with their assailants is growing.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Statesman* compares the situation to that dealt with successfully by the old Thuggee department, and suggests special machinery similar to that employed by Major Sleeman and Captain Low in suppressing the Thugs.

The *Englishman* says: The police now have the names and habitations of several people whom they believe to be implicated in the conspiracy and they [illegible] given the right to pounce upon their enemies before and not after, the latter pounce upon them.

The *Indian Daily News*, while pointing out that what happened at the murder is evidence that there was active intervention on the part of passers-by on behalf of the maintenance of law and order, thinks it is time to alter the rule which does not allow Bengali detectives to carry arms.

The *Bengalee* says: The only relieving feature of the situation is that the alleged murderes were caught almost red-handed and that their countrymen who were near the spot helped in their capture.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Staff.—Lieut. C. W. d'A. Steward, 66th Punjabis, is appointed extra Aide de Camp to H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

Lieut. H. Gordon, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Shwebo.

Captain R. S. Moss-Blundell, 27th Light Cavalry, is appointed Station Staff Officer and Treasury Officer, Neemuch.

Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Dunsterville, Royal Engineers, on transfer from the 1st Division, is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Jhansi.

Major H. E. Winsloe, Royal Engineers, on return from leave is posted as Assistant Garrison Engineer, Neemuch.

Regimental.—44th Infantry.—Lieut. H. A. Cole, to be adjutant, vice Captain W. W. Shaw, vacated. Lieut. L. B. Harbord to be Quarter-Master, vice Lieutenant H. A. Cole. 116th Mahrattas.—Captain A. P. Harrison to be officiating Double Company Commander. Captain W. L. Wayman to be officiating Double Company Commander.

66th Punjabis.—Lieut C. F. Scroope to be Quarter-Master vice Captain P. A. Allen vacated.

38th Central India Horse.—Captain J. Goutlie to be officiating Squadron Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

2nd-Lieut. L. R. M. Napier, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, 7 months ex India, general.

Major J. R. Darley, 119th Infantry, 1 year, ex India, general.

Captain E. S. Langford-Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India, private affairs.

Captain E. S. Sharpe, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, 9 months, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. J. B. L. Nosl, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

2nd-Lieut. O. J. Addyman, 2nd Battation, East Yorkshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Major C. H. Cobb, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. G. T. Strickland, Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India, private affairs.

Captain G. F. S. Allen, 32nd Lancers, has been granted six months' extention of leave on medical certificate.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

GO-AHEAD BOMBAY.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER PORTS.

CHEAP SHIPPING FACILITIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, C. I. E., Chairman of the Port Commissioners, has just issued to the local Press a memorandum containing an interesting review of the financial status and working of the four principal port's of the Indian Empire, namely Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon, during the past year.

Although they differ considerably in the nature of their trade, and the facilities provided for its accommodation, there is enough similarity to warrant a comparison on broad lines.

The memorandum shows that Bombay has, in the last ten years, increased its indebtedness by Rs. 6,580 1-2 lakhs. Karachi has borrowed and expended, Rs. 180 lakhs; Calcutta borrowed Rs. 574 lakhs, and Rangoon Rs. 263.

The proportion of establishment charges in Calcutta, in proportion to revenue, is greater even than at Rangoon, where wages are notoriously high, and the shipowner pays in dues and charges, exclusive of pilotage, over 8 annas per registered ton of shipping entering the port, as against 3·26 annas at Bombay: 5·73 at Karachi, and 3·49 annas at Rangoon; whilst the pilotage alone, on the same bases, costs 5·51 annas as against 1·03 annas at Bombay, 1·16 at Karachi, and 1·88 annas at Rangoon.

The total tonnage of exports during the year amounted to 2,66,000 tons in Rangoon, this exceeding Karachi, whose exports totalled 2,18,300 tons.

River training works have been a considerable drain on the ports resources, involving in the payment of interest and sinking fund, an annual charge of Rs 6 lakhs; but as the alternative was the probable diversion of the deep-water channel from Rangoon, and the consequent closing of the port almost any expenditure was justifiable to prevent such disaster.

The port authorities at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon have, so far as possible, met the primary requirements of a modern port, and Bombay in particular will, on the conclusion of the new dockworks, be second in equipment to no port in the world. Rangoon is at the present time well equipped both as regards berthage of steamers and despatch of goods and in past year out of 1,906 in-coming vessels berthed at the jetties only seventeen were unable to be berthed immediately on arrival, the aggregate delay being only five days. Calcutta has not been so fortunate and trade has overtaken the accommodation to an alarming extent, the reports under review showing that of the 273 vessels accommodated at the import jetties no less than 147 vessels sustained an aggregate delay of 395 days.

TEXTILES IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The position in the white piece-goods market in Calcutta although not by any means reassuring, is not quite so doleful as it has has been represented to be. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of congestion due, principally, to the overtrading of 1912, to the scarcity conditions in up-country and to the recent financial stringency.

As regards the reported decision of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to refrain from buying white goods for the period of three months, it is extremely doubtful whether the Chamber has sufficient control over the market to enforce it. The general tendency is to wait and see what February and March will bring forth. It was hoped that there would be a revival of buying in the beginning of the year, but this hope has not been justified. Many people are now hoping that when the jute crop has been financed, it will release the stringency and enable piece-goods buying to be done.

INDIANS AND THE S. A. STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables":—

The *Times'* Johannesburg correspondent expresses gratification that the strike situation has been uncomplicated by any untoward development of the Indian difficulty and commends the Indians' self-restraint in not attempting to make capital out of the Government's embarrassment. It is understood that Mr. Smuts recently received Mr Gandhi, who submitted to the Government, the choice of three methods by which the claims of Indians might be met. These are, under consideration. Mr. Gandhi is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the cordial nature of his reception.

CO-OPERATION IN BARODA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARODA, Jan. 21.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the dates of holding the Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies of the Baroda State have been changed to February 20 and 21 instead of February 2 and 3 as already announced.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The *Madras Mail* understands that the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer has been offered a temporary judgeship on the Madras High Court Bench.

THE FIRE ON THE "ANGORA"

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Considerable damage was done to the cargo by the fire on board the "Angora" yesterday. The damage to the steamer was not serious.

CHARGES AGAINST JAFFER.

OPENING OF CREDIT BANK CASE.

LOANS TO RELATIVES AND THEIR SPECULATIONS.

ALLEGED TO BE THE MANAGER'S.

The Credit Bank case opened yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, when the charges against the Manager, Jaffer Joosub, were fully outlined and some evidence was heard.

Criminal breach of trust in relation to sums of Rs. 52,330 and Rs. 16,000 is alleged. Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, who prosecuted, told a remarkable story, of which, he said, proof would be given.

The principal points of the allegations are that Jaffer employed two young relatives, and granted them loans, with which they speculated, from the Bank, although he knew that they were persons to whom little financial credit could be given; that the speculations were really his; and that it was the manager's custom to report the business he was doing to a sub-committee which in some cases consisted of two persons, a loan of Rs 75,000 being submitted to a brother of Jaffer's and another man. The whole of the directors, it was stated, were not consulted.

The question was raised as to whether the case was not one for the Sessions, and the Magistrate said he would decide after taking evidence. The examination of one witness was commenced, and the Court adjourned.

Jaffer Joosub was charged by Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D. with criminal breach of trust, the case being heard by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The first charge related to a sum of Rs. 52,330-5-3 and which was alleged to have been dishonestly disposed of between December 10, 1912, and June 10, 1913. The second related to a sum of Rs. 16,000, which was said to have been misappropriated on or about September 10, 1913.

Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Sullivan, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mansuklal and Mehta, solicitors, appeared for Jaffer Joosub. Mr. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., was also present in Court watching the proceedings.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, first read out the charge which ran as follows,—

That he, in Bombay, between the 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, being an employee as manager of the Credit Bank of India, Limited, and entrusted in such capacity with the dominion over the property of the Bank, he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 52,330-5-3, monies of the Bank, by dishonestly disposing of such money in violation of a legal contract expressed or implied which he had made touching the discharge of such trust, and he had thereby committed an offence under section 408 I. P. C.

The second charge also ran in the same manner and related to a sum of Rs 16,000 alleged to have been misappropriated on or about September 10, 1913.

Mr. Nicholson said that these charges arose out of or in connection with an account in the name of the Hassan brothers in the books of the Credit Bank. Before going into the details of the case he would tell the Court who the Hassan brothers were.

THE HASSAN BROTHERS.

The Hassan brothers were two young men, Hassanally and Ahmed. Hassanally was 24 years of age, and Ahmed 22 or thereabouts at the present time. They were the sons of Mohamedbhoy, one of the sons of Nainsey Khairaz. Nainsey Khairaz was the brother of Rahimtulla Khairaz. The second wife of Rahimtulla was Fatimabai, who was a sister of the accused. He mentioned these details because on the last occasion it was said that there was no connection by marriage between the accused and these two young men. That was the position of these people with regard to the accused so far as their relationship was concerned.

Hassanally and Ahmed started business in mining manganese ore in 1908 when they were about 18 and 16 years of age respectively. That became a failure in 1910, and in July 1910 Jaffer got Hassanally employed as a clerk on Rs. 50 a month in the All-India Insurance Company, Limited, a company which was then managed by Jaffer's brother, Rahim. Rahim was also a director of the Credit Bank of India. Hassanally stayed there only eight or ten weeks. Ahmed, the younger of the two, was employed by Jaffer in the Credit Bank on Rs. 40 a month, and he remained in the employ of the Credit Bank until March 1911 or thereabouts. The father of Hassanally Mahamadbhoy was engaged by Jaffer as a broker for the Credit Bank. On the first of September, 1910, Hassanally, who had been employed in the Insurance Company, joined his father in that business. About that time Jaffer induced Hassanally to subscribe for 19,500 shares in the Credit Bank.

Mr. Nicholson explained that he was not dealing with that at present, but it became important to show what relationship existed between the accused and the Hassan brothers.

THEIR ACCOUNTS WITH THE BANK.

Dealing with the account of the Hassan brothers with the Credit Bank, Mr. Nicholson said the first account appeared to have been begun in December 1910, when it was opened with a payment of Rs. 200, which the prosecution understood would prove

(Continued on page 8.)

CHARGES AGAINST JAFFER.

(Continued from page 7.)

was paid in by means of the help of Jaffer. But it was immaterial whether that was paid with the help of Jaffer or not.

In 1911 a cinematograph show was started by the Hassan brothers with the help of Jaffer. It failed in June and there was a loss of Rs. 7,000. But in July 1911, the two brothers, Ahmed and Hassanally, took up service under Nur Muhamad Joosub and the accused, jointly or severally, in order to manage or look after their speculative transactions in shares, cotton and other things. For this the two brothers were paid a hundred rupees each a month, and for the purpose of an office they took a room in No 7 Green Street, immediately above the Credit Bank, so that they were always available and handy when ever they were wanted by Jaffer. The room cost Rs. 40 a month So far that was the history up to their taking up service.

The Hassan brothers' account had been an account with the Hassan brothers alone, in which nobody else had an interest. But from the fact of Jaffer's relationship to the two boys and their want of experience, it was not likely that they would indulge in speculative transaction in shares, cotton etc., to any large extent on their own account. Jaffer knew them; he knew they had no property and that they were persons to whom little financial credit could be given. That was the case for the prosecution. Their account was, as stated before, commenced in December 1910. The first portions of the account would not be referred to except for the purpose of narration, but at a later stage it might be referred to.

MANAGER'S BUSINESS.

They began with the portion of the account which commenced on December 10, 1912, and Mr. Nicholson, explaining the reason why he commenced with that portion of the account, said that on December 10, 1912 there was to the credit of the account of the Hassan brothers a sum of Rs 11,668-1-9. On that day, December 10, a promissory note for Rs. 75,000 signed by the Hassan brothers and Mahamadbhoy Nainsey Khairaz was asked, and upon that note no security was given. And that note remained at this moment unpaid. That Rs.75,000 was immediately credited to the account of the Hassan brothers making the balance to their credit Rs. 86,668-1-9 It appeared that the manager reported to a sub-committee of the directors what business he was doing, and if they approved of it, it was passed and then placed before the Board of Directors. The whole of the directors were not consulted. In the first instance the business was placed before a sub-committee. This particular loan of Rs. 75,000 was submitted to the sub-committee consisting of Tricumrai Dalpatram and Rahim Joosub, a brother of the accused, and they would explain how far they knew or understood what this meant. It was amongst the business which was taken before the sub-committee for approval, and sanction was accorded to a loan of Rs. 75,000 to the Hassan brothers and Mahomadbhoy Khairaz on a promissory note without any security whatever. That was credited to the account, and immediately there was a series of cheques drawn by the Hassan brothers down to January 6, 1913, during which time the only amount paid to the credit side of the account were two sums of Rs. 13-12-0 and Rs. 151-5-7.

BROTHERS' ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

On January 6, 1913 the account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 245-10-8 The amount thus drawn included the sum of Rs. 11,668-1-9 which was already to their credit, so that he had operated on that account within less than a month to the extent of over Rs 75,000. On January 9, two days afterwards another promissory note for Rs. 40,000 was passed by Jaffer, and he reported to the sub-committee.—Tricumdas Dalpatram and Chotalal Shroff. This note was one similar to the former one and signed by Hassan brothers and Mahamadbhoy Nainsey Khairaz, and that sum was also credited to the account of the Hassan brothers.

On January 10, a cheque was drawn by the Hassan brothers for Rs. 40,000, and the amount for that cheque was transferred to the private account of Ahmed Mahamed, who was the younger of the two brothers, and it would be shown that this was merely a cheque to cover a debit on that account. So that Rs. 41,000 having been credited the Hassan brothers' account were left at a debit of Rs. 2,05-10-8 A number of cheques were then drawn and operated upon that account, and by June 10, 1913, they had overdrawn the account to the extent of Rs. 50,250-10-0.

LOSSES IN SPECULATION.

Mr. Nicholson then put in a list showing the various amounts that had been drawn during the period between December 10, 91., and June 10, 1913, and said they represented the money that had been actually paid over the counter and passed out of the Bank and did not include any cheques which dealt with the accounts and which were credited to the other accounts of the Bank and which was only a transfer of items All these large amounts were losses in speculation, of payments made to brokers, either for purchase of shares or for losses in respect of shares. Whether they possessed the shares or not, what he suggested was that the monies belonging to the Bank had been allowed to be disposed of by the Hassan brothers. It was the duty of Jaffer as manager of the Bank to know the financial condition of the people to whom he recommended the Board of Directors to advance loans.

Mr. Nicholson then read a paragraph in the agreement made by Jaffer Joosub with the Bank to show his responsible for knowing the position of the people Jaffer knew what the Hassan brothers would not be able to meet the debts, and he had their promissory notes and allowed them to draw moneys by means of cheques, which he could have put a stop to at any time, and the prosecution said that therefore committed criminal breach of trust under section 408 as a servant of the Bank.

What the prosecution submitted was that not only did the accused incur wrongful loss to the bank, but they would also endeavour to show that this account of the Hassan brothers was not only an account over which the accused had influence, but that he used his influence over the Hassan brothers to draw moneys in his own interest and that money he had used. The evidence he would produce would show that these monies were for speculation, that these speculations were not of the Hassan brothers at all, but speculations of Jaffer. In the majority of cases Jaffer alone was the man who saw the brothers for the purpose of buying and selling shares. The brokers would give evidence on that point. But he did not rely on that evidence alone. He asked the Court to infer that these transactions were not done by these two young men. There must be somebody behind them. And he would also show that in some cases Jaffer got the benefit of these payments.

ALLEGED INFLUENCE AND WINDOW-DRESSING.

To show that Jaffer had influence over this account Mr. Nicholson drew the attention of the Court to a note on the top of the account in Jaffer's handwriting stating that all cheques should be referred to the manager. All the cheques drawn by the Hassan brothers were initialled by Jaffer before they were cashed. Jaffer wanted all the cheques to be passed by him because in some cases the young fellows drew cheques for their own uses and in a few cases Jaffer had disallowed them. Attention was also drawn to an item for a fixed loan of Rs. 75,000. This was credited on December 29, and a debit was made for the same amount on January 4. This was for window-dressing purposes. The Hassan brothers were asked to pass a note for that amount, and that was entered as a fixed loan. Unless Jaffer had great influence over these people they would not consent to pass a promissory note for such a large sum. This loan had never been placed before the directors

A similar entry appeared on June 24, 1911. The account was credited for a sum of Rs. 55,000 on that date and was debited for the same amount on the following July 10. This also appeared to be for what was described as "window-dressing" for the balance-sheet for the half year. The same thing took place in December 1911.

PURCHASE OF A MOTOR-CAR.

Then in June 1912 a cheque was drawn by Hassan Brothers for Rs. 19-12. This was in payment of Jaffer Joosub's premium on his own life policy.

Council then pointed out another transaction in which payment had been made by the Hassan brothers for the purchase of a motor-car These young men said that the motor-car was bought for Jaffer Joosub, and subsequently this car was given by Jaffer in exchange for a new car.

On August 2, 1912, an item for Rs. 12,353-4-6 appeared. This item was apparently paid by cheque to Ardeshir Framji Cama and [illegible] partners in speculative transactions in seeds The Hassan brothers had absolutely nothing to do with it. The amount represented Jaffer's portion of the loss in the speculation and was paid by the Hassan brothers' cheque. Another cheque for Rs. 23,853-4-0 was passed by the Hassan brothers in the name of Mr. Cama on March 6, 1913, which also represented Jaffer's share of the loss in the seed speculations. Another sum of Rs. 23,593-10-0, also to Mr. Cama, was passed on June 9, 1913, and this also on account of Jaffer's private affairs. These instances were pointed out to show that cheques were drawn by the Hassan brothers at the demand of Jaffer to settle his private affairs, and to show that Jaffer had influence over this account.

A CURIOUS ITEM.

The second item of the charge was also a curious one. It was for a sum of Rs. 16,000. This sum was paid over the counter by a cheque signed by the Hassan brothers. Jaffer owed Mr. Kazi Kabrud in about Rs. 16,000, and he arranged with Mr. Kazi to give him a cheque for Rs. 16,000. Having arranged that he caused the Hassan brothers to draw a cheque for this amount, and Jaffer's debit entered in Mr. Kazi Kabrudin's account. This money was also utilised for Jaffer's own private use.

THE EVIDENCE.

That was shortly the case for the prosecution The evidence that he would bring before the Court would be the evidence of Hassanali Ahmed, some brokers, and people like Wold and Co., with whom the bad large transactions in cotton. The latter would say that they had large dealings with the Hassan brothers, but counsel said he would prove that after was the real man who operated. If he gave proof to these facts, that these monies had passed out of the bank in the manner he had shortly described, then he would have established that Jaffer was guilty of criminal breach of trust.

Mr Nicholson, continuing, said that the total of the items on the debit side of the Hassan brothers' account came to Rs. 1,39,376-10-0. These did not include cheques which were created in the bank and which were transfers to other accounts. In order to be perfectly fair to the Hassan brothers, counsel said a great deal of money had been paid to their credit. The wads of the money that was paid in during that period came to Rs. 87,045-4-9. That was all the money that was paid in excepting, of course, the monies on the two promissory notes. It was the balance of Rs. 52,000 in the account, besides the Rs 16,000

MAGISTRATE AND COMMITTAL TO SESSIONS

The magistrate inquired whether the case was not one that should be committed to the Sessions. The amount was large.

Mr. Nicholson said that although the amount that he gave out was large what they might be able to prove might not refer to such a large amount. They had at first to establish their point about the breach of trust, perhaps it might be on some smaller items.

Mr. Tyebchan said that he understood the other case was to be committed to the Sessions. If that was so he would ask that this case also should go to the sessions, because it would be better that all the cases should be tried together. If the other case was also to be tried in this court he had no objection to the case being tried by his Worship

Mr. Nicholson said if both the cases were sent up to the Sessions it would take up a long time. He would like one case to be decided in this Court

The magistrate then said that he would decide whether the case should be committed or not after taking the evidence.

FIRST WITNESS.

HASSANALLY TELLS OF BUSINESS WITH JAFFER

Mr. Nicholson then called Hassanally Mohamedbhoy, the elder of the Hassan brothers, into the witness box. Examined by Mr. Nicholson he said he was the son of Mohamedbhoy. He knew the accused. The accused's sister was witness's father's aunt. He knew the accused from his childhood. In the manganese and graphite business he lost about Rs. 20,000. He had no other money. For this business his mother helped him by pledging her ornaments. After the business failed Jaffer helped him in getting work in the All-India Insurances Company, of which Rahim Joosub was manager. He stayed here only a short time, and joined his father, who was doing brokerage business for the banks, especially for the Credit Bank. His father had no money at the time; his business was paying about Rs. 300 a month. At that time he did not actually purchase any shares of the Credit Bank. He used to see Jaffer in connection with his business. On January 19 he was asked by Jaffer to sign an application for 19,500 shares, and on the same day he signed a promissory note for Rs. 99,000 along with Ibrahim Tyebji Veigri to pay the application money. Jaffer asked witness to sign the promissory note and he knew that witness had no money for purchasing shares. Then Jaffer told him to sell as many shares as possible and he promised to pay 8 annas per share as brokerage. He had 11,000 shares in his name now with the bank. He did not know Ibrahim Tyebji Veigri, he was introduced to him by Jaffer. He had not paid off the debt. He remembered the time when the account of the Hassan brothers was opened. The firm was existing then. He was working with his father. His brother Ahmed was then working in the Credit Bank. He had no monies of his own at the time.

"TO REFER TO THE MANAGER."

The account of the Hassan brothers was opened with a sum of Rs 200. He could not remember who paid the Rs 200, but it was paid in cash. There was no particular reason in opening an account in the Credit Bank. The words "to refer to the manager for every cheque," written on the top of the account was Jaffer's handwriting. He did not know why that was written there, but he thought it was because he and his brother drew money whenever they wanted from their father's account The amounts drawn from that account were mostly for Jaffer and Noor Muhamad, and sometimes small amounts for their own use. There was an entry for Rs.75,000 as a fixed loan. He did not know why that was entered in the book, but he was asked to sign a promissory note for that amount and he signed it.

He got back the promissory note afterwards.

He started the cinematograph in May 1911. He was till then with his father, and his brother was in the Credit Bank. Their farther's business was slack then and they started the show. For this purpose they borrowed Rs 7,000 from the bank. He had given his wife's jewellery worth about Rs 4,000 as security for this. He had some landed property at Malwan. Their graphite operations were carried on there. The cinematograph failed, and they again joined the service of Jaffer and Noor Muhamad on Rs. 100 each. They [illegible] business of Jaffer and Noor Muhamad. Witness and his brother only kept the accounts. The cotton transactions were in his name. Witness himself did not do speculative business on his own account to any large extent. Sometimes he did some business, taking a risk of about Rs. 300 or so. The other accounts he kept were regarding the speculations in shares and Government paper. He did not keep the accounts of the speculations in seeds.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

WHERE MURDERS ABOUND.

AMERICA'S HIGH PERCENTAGE.

A study of statistics of murders committed in the United States shows that that country still holds an unenviable pre-eminence in this class of crime, as compared with other civilised States. According to a recently published compilation there were 1,344 homicides in thirty large cities of America in 1912, or a rate of 8·1 per 100,000 of population.

Similar records for 1911 were 8·4 per 100,000. There is a corresponding decrease in the relative number of suicides, equivalent to 0·8 per 100,000 or 4·1 per cent. The highest homicide record reported occurred in 1907, when the rate was 8·8 per 100,000, and the lowest rates were in 1891 and 1897, when 4·2 per 100,000 was the record.

These figures have a lurid significance when compared with the homicide records in foreign cities. In Italy especially, where it is generally assumed that human life is held cheaply, the rate for the latest year available, 1910, is 3·4 per 100,000. A five-year average shows a rate of 3·9. In other words, to every 100 homicides in the United States there are only 63 in Italy.

London, including only the city proper, shows a five-year average of 1·3 per 100,000, as compared with the same average for New York of 6·0. In Paris in 1910, a rate of 3·6 was recorded. The city of Copenhagen, Denmark, is shown as the safest European city, with a record in 1910 of only one homicide, and a five year rate of 0·45

Of the large American cities, Memphis, in Tennessee, with 83 homicides shows a rate of 64·3 per 100,000, an increase over 1911 of 11·6 It is explained that suburban murders are counted in with the city percentages.

NEW YORK PERCENTAGE.

The Manhattan and Bronx record does not show the same improvement that the average suggests. There were 195 homicides during the year a rate of 6·8 per 100,000, or an increase of 1·4 For the ten years ended in 1911 there were 1,364 deaths of a homicidal nature, with a rate of 5·4 per 100,000.

The high rate of homicide shown by Memphis is carried out when the cities are taken by geographical groups. Of the thirty cities cited those of the Southern group reported 411 homicides a 4·5 increase in its rate of 20.2 per 100,000. The Eastern cities had the lowest rate, 416 or 4·6 per 100,000; while the Western group showed 10·8, and the Central group 8·9 per 100,000 All these rates showed an increase over the average for ten years.

BOMBAY MILK.

OPINIONS ON THE SUPPLY CONDITIONS

IS STERILISATION DANGEROUS?

Following on the discussion at the All-India Sanitary Conference, at Lucknow, on the Bombay milk supply, the following opinions deal with the problem in a very definite manner.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

Speaking at the Agricultural Conference held at Poona in September last H. E. Lord Willingdon said:—

Another thing that I want to encourage in the dairy farm is a supply of pure milk. I have referred to Dr. Mann's paper. I think if you have read it you will find it discloses a very serious state of things. It shows us that the milk supply in our cities is in most cases adulterated and that the sanitary conditions under which that milk is produced are of the worst possible kind. I say this as Governor of this Presidency, that for the health of the people and for the welfare of the children we must insist that they are supplied with absolutely pure milk at a reasonable rate.

DR. HAROLD MANN.

The following is from a paper read at the Poona Agricultural Conference in September on the "Milk Supply in Towns":—

The chance of adulteration and the quantity of water added varies almost exactly with the price,—and even at the wholesale milk bazaar in the city, if more than 4 seers, (8 lbs.) of milk are obtained per rupee there is an almost absolute certainty that pure milk will not be obtained.

It would seem evident that while adulteration is no more general than two years ago, yet it is more shameless, and the quantity of water added for milk of the same price is much more than it was previously. In other words, "pure" milk is rising in price very rapidly, and the probability of getting pure milk at any particular price is getting less.

There has been much talk in the last two or three years about the organisation of large dairy companies for the supply of cities. Such large dairies are likely to be successful if located suitably on cheap land with regular water supply—with good railway (or road, if near enough) connection to the market—and if good animals are kept. As an illustration for what can be done in this direction, I may note that the Military Dairy in Kirkee can now and does now place milk in Bombay at a cost of 2 annas per pound. This is of course done because it is a large concern with well selected animals and excellent feeding arrangements, including the regular use of silage when green grass is not available, and with pasteurising and cooling arrangments to ensure that no milk goes bad. With the perfecting of pasteurising there is no need for such a dairy to be near the city supplied provided there is a good railway connection; it can be located wherever, say, within a hundred miles, milk production will be the cheapest and most successful.

Apart from the establishment of large dairies as just suggested the only method of ensuring a pure milk supply at a cheap rate, is the organisation of village production and transport. It always seems to me, and it really is, a great pity that such a large amount of labour should be employed in merely taking milk to market, which could be used in tending more animals and producing more and cheaper milk. The whole is a matter of gaining the confidence of the village cow keepers, and then their organisation. The winning of their confidence is a thing for which no rules can be laid down, but it is an essential preliminary to the organisation of the supply,—either by a middleman who buys it in the village or better by a co-operative organisation of the milkmen themselves.

SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN.

Sir Temulji Nariman, in conversation with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday morning, said that while he agreed that it was desirable our sanitary grounds do have milch cattle stables outside the city, yet he, in charge of a large hospital (the Parsee Maternity Hospital) found it very inconvenient. In order to assure that the milk used in the hospital was pure, they ordered buffaloes to be brought into the hospital compound, and milked there under the eye of the matron or of someone else connected with the hospital. Now that the stables were all outside the Fort they had to pay a much higher rate to the men to bring the buffaloes in, and it was also very inconvenient; still he would much rather pay the higher price than have the milk brought, because if the men were not actually watched while milking they would adulterate the milk. And even when they milked the buffaloes in the compound the men played tricks, using utensils in which they had put adulterated milk beforehand; and to prevent this the hospital authorities had had to insist on their own utensils being used.

Asked what he thought would be the best way to improve the supply, Dr. Temulji said it would, in his opinion, be better to have the milch cattle stables in the city, but if they did so, the Municipality would have to exercise much stricter supervision than at present. Under the present system there was no supervision at all as to the quality of the milk itself. The inspectors merely supervised the stables, and nothing was done in regard to the actual milk and milking. Even if they got milk from the dairies it was usually adulterated, and the only way to get pure milk was to have the milking done on their own premises. The fact that the stables were so far away made it very inconvenient to have the animals brought in, and he thought if the stables were in the city properly isolated and properly controlled it would be better, although he agreed that hygienically they were better outside.

THE CASE FOR STERILISED MILK.

Recently, an attack was made in an English paper by Mr. Robert Mond on sterilized milk. He declared that:—

Sterilised milk is a danger to children fed upon it, and definitely predisposes them to tubercular infection

Children who were known to have been fed exclusively from birth upon sterilised milk had developed tuberculosis.

Milk was a living fluid intended by nature for immediate consumption. If boiled, it was chemically changed and lost its nutritive value.

This recent attack appears to have aroused a storm of controversy among medical men of high authority.

Since 1901 the Battersea Borough Council have carried on an Infant's Milk Depot for the supply of sterilised milk under the supervision of Dr. G. Quin Lennane, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.Ph., the distinguished Medical Officer of Health for the borough. Dr. Quin Lennane is a declared supporter of sterilised milk, and he bases his opinions on the results of long experience.

"During the time the Milk Depot has been open in Battersea," he said to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in an interview in mail week, "we have fed many thousands of infants on sterilised milk. The vast majority of these infants have only been admitted to the depot under very strict conditions.

"The original idea in opening the depot was the provision of perfectly sound and wholesome milk modified to suit the various ages of the children attending. As a matter of fact, a large percentage of the infants fed were fed because they were in a more or less serious condition of ill-health.

"Furthermore, they were only admitted upon the recommendation of the medical man attending them or of a medical officer of health, so as to ensure that only those infants who most required the milk should receive it.

"It is, therefore, essential to remember that in Battersea we have not been dealing with a normal infant population, but practically with a morbid population of infants."

IDEAL TO BE AIMED AT.

"Have you always used sterilised milk?"

"Always, and from my practical experience of the depot now going on for nine years, have failed to find any evidence to support the theory that the use of sterilised milk is harmful to such infants as are received at the depot, and if unharmful to such infants it must be doubly less harmful to healthier classes of infants.

"While I agree that unsterilised milk is the ideal condition of milk, if the conditions under which it is produced in England were ideal, I am firmly convinced that it is far less harmfull to give infants sterilised milk than risk the unsatisfactory conditions under which the milk supply of the country is at present produced."

"Mr. Mond, of course, maintains that sterilised milk loses its nutritive value?"

"Which means that it loses certain properties useful in the process of digestion and assimilation. If that were so it would give rise to evidence of malnutrition, and my practical experience fails to support that view.

"The facts speak for themselves, and it must be remembered that all the children were sent to the depot by medical men or a medical officer. The infants admitted in 1912 were classified as follows:—

Good health 43; malnutrition 22; congenital debility, 21; wasting, 19; indigestion, 17; congenital syphilis, 9; prematurity and immaturity, 9; rickets, 10; bronchitis, 5; pneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 4; dentition, 3; ophthalmia, 3; hare lip and cleft palate, 3; thrush, 2; convulsions, 2; gastric catarrh, 2; tuberculosis, 2; anaemia, 1; stomatitis, 1; eczema 1; nephritis 1; gastro-intestinal catarrh 1; jaundice, 1; cretin 1; haemorrhage of bowel, 1; hernia 4; deformity, 1; other surgical defects. 6.

"Only 43, it will be observed, were in good health, and yet the total number of deaths amongst the children fed from the Milk Depot was only 23, giving a death-rate of 19.3, as compared with 83.0, the general infantile mortality for the borough. Seven of the dead children were only taking the milk for a few days before death, having been put on as a last resort. In six other instances the children had ceased taking the milk for periods varying from one week to twenty-nine weeks before death

LITTLE DANGER IN STERILISED MILK.

"My experience compels me, therefore, to believe that there is very little danger in the case of sterilised milk. Is it not significant that one of the largest of the children's hospitals in London constantly supplies us with candidates for admission to the depot? There is, in my opinion, too much made of this business altogether."

Dr. Quin Lennane was most anxious to let it be clearly understood that in his opinion sterilised milk was preferable in every respect to impure milk, but his ideal remains, of course, milk pure and uncontaminated. When that ideal has been attained there will be no need for sterilisation.

[A report of the proceedings of the Sanitary Conference appears on Page 5]

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

You're missing it
Some ready-made cigarettes burn quickly because the tobacco inside is dry and dusty. You get only half value and hot smokes out of such ready-made cigarettes.
"A.G." Cigarette Paper
Make your own cigarettes with fresh, sweet, cool-smoking tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper. Sold Everywhere.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

GEOLOGICAL AND EXCISE WITNESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India continued its session in two sections in Calcutta to-day.

Lord Ronaldshay presided over "B" section, before which evidence was given from the Geological Survey, Salt and Excise departments.

Mr. P. H. Bose, formerly of the Geological Survey, but now retired on pension, said that until Government took steps to make geological training more efficient, recruitment would have to be in England. Teaching in the past had not been all that it ought to have been. Calcutta presented difficulties in the way of studying geology owing to its geographical position, but the students were taken on tour into the areas where better opportunity was offered. He thought geologists should be allowed private practice.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, the witness said that what was needed was enormously improved geological teaching in India.

The witness told Mr. Chaubal that there was something in the suggestion that officers recruited in India should be sent Home after a probationary period here.

In answer to Mr. Abdur Rahim, the witness said that, owing to its facilities Calcutta on the whole was the best place for the study of geology.

Mr. Bose told Sir Theodore Morison that there was not much opening in India for geologists outside the Geological Survey. Students who took geology for their B. A. generally went into law.

Sir Theodore Morison: Not a very good training for the law.

Mr. P. N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey, objected to any member of the department being on the Board of Selection at Home because he would be prejudiced against Indians. Officers should not have private practice because it exposed them to temptations.

This concluded the evidence from the Geological Survey.

Mr. A. Moberley, Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Bengal, was next examined. He said there was in hand a scheme to amalgamate the Salt and Excise Departments.

Mr. S.G.L. Platts, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, said that the work of the Department was purely preventive. Officers should be allowed to retire after twenty-five years' service.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, Mr. Platts said that in some respects, Indians had the advantage over Europeans in this work. Indians disliked the work intensely, but if they did like the work they could stand it better than Europeans.

Babu Sriku Pampup Singh said he was in favour of a separate cadre for Assam.

Mr. F. W. Martin, Superintendent of Excise, Pegu, representing the Excise Department in Burma, said there was a little work in connection with salt production in Burma.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Before the first section, under the presidency of Lord Islington, the first witness examined was Mr. Macgregor, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The co-opted members were Mr. W.W. Hind, Assistant Collector of Customs and Mr. J. H. Lindquist, pilot.

The witness outlined the organisation of the Customs Service. He considered that open competition was an unsatisfactory method of recruitment.

He advocated nomination or selection from subordinates. No definite proportion of posts in the Service should be reserved for non-Europeans. Witness thought that the introduction of I. C. S. officers into the Customs Service was necessary. It brought men of wider view into the Service, and it was also useful to the executive in dealing with commercial questions to have I.C.S. officers experienced in Customs work.

In reply to the Chairman witness admitted that there were various disadvantages from the point of view of efficiency of the service in introducing officers unacquainted with the technical details of Customs work. Initial salaries in the Customs compared unfavourably with those paid by mercantile firms or by the Port Commissioners.

To Sir Valentine Chirol the witness said the difficulty in recruiting Indians was because intercourse between Europeans and Indians was more difficult in the Customs than other Services, because Indians had little acquaintance with the class of Europeans with whom the Customs had to deal.

To Mr. Sly, the witness said his experience of the subordinate service did not lead him to think its members fit for recruitment to the Imperial Service.

In reply to Mr. Madge, he said that of the five collectorates, three, Rangoon, Madras and Karachi, were held by non-Christians.

Mr. F. Buckney, Assistant-Collector of Customs, Calcutta, said the present system of recruitment should be continued. The posts of Collector and Assistant Collector should be held by Europeans because of the classes of people the Customs had to deal with. Some I. C. S. men were necessary for the service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, the witness said that to have the highest posts occupied by officers brought in from the I. C. S. did have a somewhat deadening effect on the ambitions of those in the service.

Captain G. B. Arnold, Transport Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, said for fifteen years he had been brought in contact with the Customs, principally in landing and shipping work. Any irregularity of transfer affected those, who had practical dealings with the Customs. He thought the Customs Service should be increased and two or three appointments given to Indians. He did not think I. C.S. men were needed in the Service.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, he said that it would be a great incentive to officers of the Service if the prizes at the top were confined to members of the Service.

Commander Forteath, Acting Port Officer Calcutta was examined in regard to the pilot service. He regretted that it had become practically impossible to find sailing ships on which to train recruits for the service The present Board of Trade examinations, which recruits had to pass, were unsatisfactory.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Contemporaries

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Taken as a whole, the various agricultural colleges, which are maintained at an annual cost of between five and six lakhs, are attended by a quite inadequate number of students, of whom the majority have not the least ambition to become skilled agriculturists. In England such institutions as the Cirencester Agricultural College attract the sons of landowners and large farmers who desire to pursue agriculture as a business and recognise the necessity of receiving a suitable scientific training. In this country the young men who go to the agricultural colleges merely wish to qualify for a post under Government and reluctantly submit to the manual labour which is an indispensable condition. This disappointing conclusion illustrates the extent to which the present system of education and the ideas of respectability which it generates tend to divert young men from an honourable calling in which brains and energy would secure a competence to the empty dignity of official employment or to the overcrowded professions. Those public men who recognise that the rush into Government service and the professions is demoralising to the community, and who look for a remedy in the creation of new industries, may well consider the question why India's chief industry is thus neglected.—*Statesman.*

A WAIL FROM BENGAL.

We learn that notwithstanding the protest of the Indian Press, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor for the Calcutta University on a maximum salary of Rs. 3,500 a month. This means the complete officialization of the Calcutta University. We hope a strong protest will be entered against a measure which the educated opinion of Bengal condemns with unequivocal emphasis. We trust that an appeal will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for its reconsideration.—*Bengalee*

EMOTION IN INDIA.

Emotion of all kinds is now visible in India, and many of the people who are leading it and guiding it are filled with a fanatical hatred of the Government. The *Times* says: "The day will arrive when the teeming millions of uneducated Indians will have been taught to hate the handful of British officials and residents, will have come to disregard all authority, and will offer a problem in Government which is insoluble." Here is a downright and emphatic statement. We need not go so far. What we can state is that a number of fanatics are trying to make us hated, and, as the people they preach to are emotional and ignorant, we ought to be prepared for a crisis. Even if the crisis never came, our preparation will not have been wasteful.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NEW FORAS ROAD WORKSHOPS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioner reported that in response to advertisement of tenders for the second section of masonry and steel works in the construction of the New Municipal Workshops at Foras Road the following firms had submitted tenders:—

Masonry work:

(1) Messrs Virji Teju & Co, Rs. 1,32,548; (2) Mr. Nana Rajuji Rs. 1,32,709; (3) Mr. Sambhaji Bhagji Rs 1,34,667

Steel work:

(1) Messrs Richardson & Cruddas, Rs 76,653 (2) Messrs Garlick & Co Rs. 76,948 (3) Messrs Alcock Ashdown & Co. Rs. 1,20,240.

He proposed to accept the tenders of Messrs. Virji Teju and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's suggestion.

The Committee next considered a letter from the proprietor of the Industrial Press, stating that he noticed with surprise that although his tender for the printing work for Division III was the lowest and was recommended by the Commissioner for sanction, the Standing Committee had on the strength of a letter addressed by another tenderer on the very day of the Committee's meeting and without the knowledge of other tenderers, thought fit to recommend to the Corporation the tender of the *Times of India* Press which was higher than his tender by Rs. 725 for the 5 years contract, subject to the rates of that Press being reduced to those of his tender. He requested that the matter might be reconsidered, as, if such a practice were introduced, no respectable person could be induced to submit any tender hereafter, and as he had held the contract for not less than 5 years and incurred an outlay of nearly Rs. 25,000 in the purchase of machinery and material, etc. The letter stated that the *Times of India* Press charged very high rates to the Municipality for the printing work for a period of about seven months on the destruction by fire in 1909 of the Akhbari Soudagar Press which then did the work, and has not since seen its way during the next five years to reduce its rates but had offered to do so only on the Industrial Press having executed the work during that period at much lower rates than those of itself. He submitted that should the Committee not see its way to comply with his request, he might be relieved of the obligation of undertaking the printing work of Divisions Nos. I and VII, as it was only by the amalgamation of the work under the three divisions that he could undertake to do it satisfactorily with a small margin of profit. In conclusion the writer stated that in respect of Division No. I. alone there was under his tender a saving to the Municipality of not less than Rs. 8,153 compared with the rates of the next lowest tenderer and requested that a copy of this letter be submitted to the Corporation with the necessary papers on the subject.

Dr Sukhia moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Secretary for remarks.

Mr. Dabholkar seconded.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed as an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation.

Sir Sassoon's amendment was lost on the casting vote of the chairman.

The Committee then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

AN EASY DAY.

Yesterday was an easy day in the **High Court**, as there were only three courts—two on the Appellate Side and one on the Original Side.

On the Original Side there was the sitting of the Insolvency Court, in which Mr Justice Davar sat as the Commissioner. During the hearing of an insolvency case, his lordship stated that he would not sit at the next Insolvency Court, as he was to preside over the First Criminal Sessions of the current year, which will commence on February 2.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of a number of criminal appeals, amongst which was an appeal arising out of a defamation case in which the Jains of Surat were concerned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

DISPUTE BETWEEN JAINS

An appeal, arising out of a defamatory suit amongst the Jains of Surat, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday. The appeal was filed by one Manecklal Ghelabhai, who was the complainant in the case, against the decision of Mr. Dalal, First Class Magistrate of Surat.

The facts of the case, as briefly stated, are that some time ago the Jains of Surat were alarmed at the doings of two members of their community who were known as "Shasandhrois" i.e., those who went against religion; and at a caste meeting held at Surat they resolved to excommunicate them.

Among these men was Manecklal, and he sued Naginchand Javerchand for defamation, and Chunilal Chhaganlal Sobhagchand Talakchand and Savaichand Surchand with abetment in the offence. The suit was heard by Mr. Dalal, First Class Magistrate of Surat, who, in delivering judgment, stated that on May 30, 1911, it was alleged that all the accused had together conspired to form an illegal association with the intention of defaming Manecklal and calling him a "Shasan-dhroi." It was stated that the accused had called together "Chatur Vidhi Sangh," meaning a meeting of the members of the caste collected from four corners of the world, and on June 18, 1911, passed a resolution at the meeting excommunicating the complainant Manecklal. An account of the meeting was prepared with the help of the second accused, and communicated to an evening Gujarati paper published in Bombay, and also in several other Gujarati papers, both in Bombay and in the mofussil. The first accused was charged with having got the proceedings of the meeting published in a special supplement of a Gujarati weekly paper published in Surat, and copies of it were freely distributed in Surat City.

Sobhagchand and Savaichand were further charged with having under the leadership of Naginchand, called another meeting of the caste on April 21, 1913 and having passed another resolution confirming the previous resolution excommunicating Manecklal. At this meeting Manecklal was declared an "out-caste."

Mr. Dalal, in his judgment, also observed that for some time past some commotion had been caused in a portion of the Jain community by the conduct of two of its members, which had created a split in the Jain community. This split and religious enthusiasm of the two parties had given rise to the present case.

Mr. Dalal also held that what the accused had done in the case was in the cause of religion and not through spite, enmity or ill-feeling against Manecklal. The complainant had failed to prove that the accused had caused the distribution of the handbills in question. There was also nothing to show that the accused gave a caste-dinner, from which the complainant was excluded.

The magistrate accordingly acquitted all the accused, and stated that Naginchand left the Court without a stain on his character. Hence the appeal.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr. Velinker and Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Inverarity's contention was that the manuscript of the report sent to the Press was found in possession of Chunilal and was in his handwriting, which proved *prima facie* evidence of publication by him.

The Court rejected the appeal.

SEQUEL TO FELT-HAT BUSINESS

An appeal preferred by Ajitsing Shevaklal Varma, for the revision of sentence passed on him by Mr A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. Sorab R. Davar, instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the applicant, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of the case are that the appellant joined with one Richmond Alexander, as a working partner in the business of manufacturing felt-hats. At the expense of Richmond he was sent through India to get orders. After his return from Jubbulpore, the accused met Richmond at his house and informed him that he had failed to secure orders. Richmond, it was alleged, got angry and assaulted him. The appellan, therefore, charged Richmond with assault, before Mr. A. H. Aston, who, after hearing the case, came to the conclusion that it was a false charge, and ordered the appellant to pay a fine of Rs. 50 as compensation, and further ordered him to enter into a bond for Rs. 100 to attend and pay the fine within five days.

Mr. Davar contended that the order directing compensation to be paid to the respondent was highly unjust and illegal under the circumstances of the case. The Magistrate should have called on the applicant to urge his objections against the proposed order under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and should have recorded and considered the same as he was bound to do according to law.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding:—

RE: CHAGANLAL DOLATRAM AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, appeared for the first insolvent, and asked that the adjudication order against his client should be set aside.

Mr. J. D Davar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Fereira and Divan, opposed the notice.

Mr. Davar said that there were several other creditors who had not been served with the notice.

His lordship: Has the Official Assignee been served?

Mr. St angman: Yes.

Counsel for the insolvent stated that Jamiatram Chunilal and Co. was a firm carrying on business in one of the cloth markets in Bombay. In the firm there were five partners, one of them being the first insolvent. On November 2, 1910, a deed was entered into by all the partners by which the period of partnership was fixed for three years, but a dispute arose in 1912, and on July 5, 1912, the partnership was dissolved. But the other partners raised objection to the partnership being wound up. On December 4, 1912, there was a mortgage by Narandas Gopaldas and Chimanlal Chunilal, two of the partners in favour of the petitioning creditor. Narandas and Chunilal became insolvents and counsel stated that they attempted to make his client also insolvent. Counsel further stated that the firm was adjudged insolvent on December 17, 1913, and his client was not a partner and had not committed any act of insolvency. He, therefore, submitted that the adjudication order against his client should be set aside.

Mr. Davar stated that the firm consisted of five partners, among whom was one Ranchodas Mowji, who was dead. Though the petition was presented by two partners, it was the firm that was adjudicated insolvent. The Official Assignee obtained all the assets of the firm. Chaganlal was a partner of the firm, and as the firm had incurred some loss, Chaganlal was bound to pay it.

His lordship, in delivering judgment held that Chaganlal was not liable to pay the mortgage money and the order of adjudication against him should be annulled. The petitioner should pay the costs of Chaganlal.

RE: IBRAHIM ABDUL HUSEIN.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and prayed for an interim order which his lordship granted.

RE: PARASHRAM RAMDAS AND OTHERS.

The above insolvents were adjudged insolvents a few months ago, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, appeared for the first insolvent and applied that the adjudication order against his client be revoked.

Mr Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Surajmal and Co., appeared for one of the creditors.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the petitioning creditor adjudged all the seven partners of the firm. They then applied for the revocation of the order which was cancelled. From the affidavit which they had put in, it was then found that out of those seven insolvents the present five insolvents were also partners of the same firm, and they, too, were adjudged insolvents.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the firm of Haridas Choonilal had committed an act of insolvency and that firm carried on business in different parts of India. The firm in Ajmer also belonged to Harilal Choonilal, and the Official Assignee had taken charge of that firm through his agent. Books were found from that firm, and it was then found that those books belonged to Harilal Choonilal's firm.

After hearing further more arguments of counsel, the Court ordered that the adjudication order against the first insolvent should be annulled.

RE: RUSTOMJI MANECKJI HIRAMANECK.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied that the date for the discharge of the insolvent should be fixed.

The Court, thereupon, fixed March 4, 1914, as the day for the discharge.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUD.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO MEN.

The case in which Inspector Fuller charged Noor Muhamad Moosa and Teckchand Gopaldas, manager of the of Kashmir Hotel, with cheating the Sind and Baluchistan Bank in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,000, was heard yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, was for the second accused.

Mr. Nicholson at the outset explained the nature of the case. He said that the complainant, Halpathrai Bijlani, was manager of the local branch of the Sind and Baluchistan Bank, which was open in Bombay in May, 1913. The second accused Teckchand was a friend of the Managing Director of the Bank, Sardar Sardool Sing, and took a great interest in the opening of the branch at Bombay. The Managing Director recommended Teckchand to Bijlani as a man to be depended upon for safe advice in matters relating to the Bank. About four days after the opening of the Bank Teckchand took a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the Bank on a *hundi*. On the 19th of May Teckchand introduced the first accused Noor Muhamad, to the complainant. Noor Muhamad was then dressed in exceptionally good clothes and appeared to be a man of means. Teckchand represented that Noor Muhamad was a very respectable and rich man, and possessed large properties in Jamnagar, that his father was a rich merchant and that his father-in-law was a very rich man up-country and recommended him for a loan of Rs. 3,000. The next day Teckchand brought a *hundi* for Rs. 3,000 signed by one Nabibux and endorsed by Noor Muhamad. The money was credited to a current account opened in Noor Mahomed's name. The next day Teckchand presented a cheque for Rs. 2,000 signed by Noor Muhamad and drawn in his (Teckchand's) favour, and thus wiped off his debt Rs. 2,000. Then two cheques for Rs. 500 each were presented by one B. N. Nanji for the balance of Rs. 1,000. This Nanji is only a marker in a billiard-room and when he brought the cheque the manager declined to cash it as he wanted somebody to identify him. Then he brought Teckchand, who identified Nanji and the money was paid.

When the *hundi* fell due notices were sent in the names of Nabibux and Noor Muhamad, but there was no information as to who or where Naoibux was. Teckchand then came to the manager and said that Noor Muhamad's father was ill and he, therefore, wanted time to pay up the *hundis*. He then brought three hundis for Rs. 1,000 each signed by one Ali Mohamed, whose identity is not known and endorsed by Noor Muhamad for the amount of Rs. 3,000 and brought a promissory note for Rs. 500 signed by Noor Muhamed which he asked the manager to cash This was done. Afterwards nothing was heard of the persons who signed the *hundis*. When the time came for payment, the manager asked Teckchand about the money, and Teckchand denied all knowledge of the transactions between Noor Muhamad and the Bank. Enquiries showed hat Noor Muhamad was not a respectable man, that he was poor, and his brother would tell the Court what sort of person he was. He kept a small shop with a frontage of only three feet on Masjid Bunder Road and dealt in second-hand articles. All the representations made about him were false. His father was dead about twelve years ago. The *hundis* were drawn up in Teckchand's hotel, and were in the handwriting of one of his lodgers, and the promissory note was in Teckchand's handwriting.

Mr. Godinho then said that the second accused had filed a complaint for defamation in connection with the same case against Ganpatrai, the Secretary of the Bank. Ganpatrai wrote a letter to Teckchand's father alleging that he had cheated the bank, which he contended was false, defamatory and scandalous.

Bijlani, the Manager of the Bank, was examined, and the further hearing was adjourned.

TELEGRAPH MASTER'S FRAUD.

A SENTENCE OF TWELVE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which William Lafond, telegraph-master in charge of the Bhendy Bazar Telegraph Office, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money: Rs. 755 in the year 1911, Rs. 2,145 in 1912 and Rs. 1,290 in 1913.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, with Mr. D. K. Billimoria defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had been in charge of the sub-office at Bhendy Bazar since August 1911. It was his duty to receive applications from the public for the registration of abbreviated addresses for telegraphic purposes and to receive money for the same, and to submit an account to Government of the amount so received. Suspicions were aroused by the accused not submitting the account regularly and the records of the Bhendy Bazar sub-office were examined, with the result that it was found that the accused had not accounted for the money received by him as required by the prescribed procedure, and that a sum of money aggregating Rs. 4,180 had been misappropriated by him.

The accused made a long statement in his defence setting forth a plea that he had lost his memory owing to long illness and that he used to convert the money received for registration into stamps, which were forwarded to the Check Office, and the receipts for the same was handed over to the Jamadar. He arranged to give an intimation to the Central Telegraph office as to the words registered for which fees were received, but that work having been assigned to the assistants they never carried it out. Owing to loss of memory and the long time that elapsed since the occurrence, he could not prove or find evidence to show that his assistants had misappropriated the money. In consideration of his long service of thirty years and the fact of his losing his pension, which threatened starvation for him and his family, the accused prayed for mercy.

Upon the evidence before the Court, his Worship convicted the accused, and in view of the fact that the Public Prosecutor did not press for a severe sentence, that the accused had put in long service, and that he would lose his pension, the Magistrate sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORAL AND OTHER MAXIMS.

A further series of maxims upon love has just come from M. Etienne Rey, the well-known Paris author and comedy writer, and they display at once a clever wit and a keen judgment of human qualities.

The affection of a man, he remarks, has hardly anything in common with that of a woman. They have their own different laws; they are born, grow up, and die in a different and often directly opposite manner.

A great passion, if it is to endure, must be accompanied by a life which is full, varied, and troubled. The poverty of the soul must be compensated for by richness of experience.

Lovers make one think of two opposing soldiers who have gripped each other by the throat, when each imagines himself to be the prisoner of the other.

Passion in old men is like fire which most furiously consumes old buildings.

The people have always been indifferent to the morality of statesmen.

The people are like women who noisely demand liberty and abuse it as soon as they possess it.

It is the rich who have invented the saying that it is not in good taste to talk of money.

It is dangerous to show disinterestedness in dealing with the rich; they will abuse it immediately.

One should never fight a woman; one should, rather, thrash her.

The simplest girl is a more mysterious being than the woman of the most complex character, for she possesses all the potentialities of both.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja of Patalia and suite have just returned from a month's visit to Jamme. The Maharaja shot nine leopard and numerous other game.

The Colombo Sailing Club stated the *Times of Ceylon* on the 17th inst., will entertain Mr. Shorrock at dinner on the arrival of the "Lady Nancy," which he is sailing from Calcutta to London, in Ceylon.

Sirdar Gurnamsingh, who has taken over charge of Chief Ministership of the Patiala State with the concurrence of the Punjab Government, is father of the Maharani Sahib and was until recently Bukshi of the Jhind State.

H. E. the Viceroy has accepted a copy of "Nadir the Persian, and other Poems," the new volume by Mr. Herbert Sherring, the author of "The Romance of the Twisted Spear." "Gopi," etc. The title poem contains a stirring account of the sack of Delhi by the great Persian. The other poems—tragady and comedy—treat principally of India and the East.

The statement of accounts of the Calcutta Football Club covers, says *The Empire*, the entire season during which Rugby and Association football and hockey are played on the Club ground. It is satisfactory to note that the balance, Rs. 10,734 odd, is better than the balance in hand on January 31st, 1913 (Rs. 10,263 odd) and this in spite of the additional expenses incurred in the competition for the Calcutta Cup. The heaviest item in the receipts came from subscriptions, which totalled Rs. 12,230.

The first entries of the Calcutta Dog Show have closed with a total of over 200 dogs entered in the various classes. There are one Bloodhound and one St. Bernard and eight Great Danes, one Thibetan Sheep Dog, one Afghan Hound, the Rampur, amongst the big breeds. Four Fox Hounds and four Greyhounds, says the *Asian*, as many Spaniels other than Cocker, and only two Chows bring the entries down in the Schedule to the popular classes, where we have eighteen Bulldogs, which is a pleasant improvement on the number of this breed which have been entered here in recent years. A Boston Terrier and a French Bulldog also figure in the entries. There are sixteen Airedales, which is not as many as we usually see entered at the Calcutta Show. Ball Terriers are as usual strong and contribute thirty-six entries, and the Smooth Fox Terriers top the list with forty entries. Wire Fox Terriers are not as numerous as usual, and have only twenty-three entries, Irish Terriers, eleven, whilst Scottish Terriers bring only four entries. There are three West Highland White Terriers, and only seven Dachshunds against twenty and twenty-five in previous years. Cocker Spaniels have only two entries and five little Australian Terriers open the Toy dog classes, followed by nine Pomeranians, one Maltese and one Yorkshire Terrier. One Thibetan Spaniel and two Lhassa Terriers, one Japanese and two Pekingese of the Eastern Toy Varieties complete the Schedule.

THE NAVY IN 1913.

MOST NOTABLE FLEET INCIDENT OF THE YEAR.

The most notable "fleet incident" of the year has been the strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet. In December, 1912. this consisted (apart from the temporary presence of the Third Battle Squadron), of the battle-cruiser Invincible, the armoured cruisers Good Hope and Hampshire, and the protected cruisers Barham, Diana, and Medea, the last three varying in age from 18 to 25 years. There are now on this station the battle-cruisers Indomitable and Inflexible, with the Indefatigable on passage out to replace the Invincible while the latter is under refit. There are also at Malta the armoured cruisers Defence, Warrior, Black Prince, and Duke of Edinburgh, and the modern protected vessels Chatham, Dublin, and Gloucester; while the force has also been strengthened by the despatch from home waters of the 16 vessels constituting the Third (now the Fifth) Destroyer Flotilla.

The British Australian squadron has ceased to exist, its place being taken by the Australian Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey. Three old and small cruisers remain in New Zealand waters; two armoured cruisers have been withdrawn from the China station; and in the East Indies the Swiftsure, battleship, has replaced the protected cruiser Highflyer as flagship.

There has been only one change in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, Captain Cecil F. Lambert having succeeded Rear-Admiral W. C. Pakenham as Fourth Sea Lord at the beginning of December. In ordinary circumstances there would have been a change in the chief command of the Home Fleet but Admiral Sir George Callaghan was given an extension of a year from December 5, the date of the expiration of his two years in the appointment The only important change afloat occurred on the date mentioned, when Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir F.T. Hamilton in command of the Second and Third (Reserve) Fleets; but on December 19 Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Madden in command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, while Rear-Admiral Pakenham succeeded the latter officer in the Third Squadron.

No death occurred in 1913 among flag officers.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

Thunderstorms giving a quarter of an inch of rain are reported from Allahabad and Benares.

Conditions remain unsettled over the greater part of Northern India and pressure distribution is now much more favourable to winter rain than it has been for several weeks.

Forecast.—Scattered showers in Northern India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Lahore; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·29" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and on the Gujarat and Kathiawar coasts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lighly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperatures are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few showers associated with thunderstorms have been reported from the United Provinces. Cloud has decreased in north-west India and the United Provinces, but has increased in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

No rainfall of importance appears likely although isolated thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	78·3	62·9	...	1·68
Muskat (20th) ...	81·5	68·6	...	0·66
Delhi ...	74·6	51·8	...	0·52
Karachi ...	77·0	61·3	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	78·8	51·0	...	0.03
Dwarka ...	81·0	60·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	83·3	60·7	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	83·4	48·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	89·0	55·0	...	0·00
Surat ...	90·9	58·7	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	87·2	59·9	...	0·00
Deesa ...	83·2	48·2	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	83·3	70·1	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	87·1	63·3	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·4	67·9	...	...
Karwar ...	88·6	64·2	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·8	57·5	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	59·4	...	0·16
Poona ...	88·4	59·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	87·8	58·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	87·5	61·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	82·8	56·2	...	0·82
Madras ...	83·8	68·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	81·5	55·8	...	0·34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 21st January, 1914, was 30·149, inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

IRISH SUPERSTITION

At the Buncrana, (County Donegal) Petty Sessions Winifred McCarron was charged with stealing three hundred pounds the property of Michael McFaul in whose house she was a domestic servant for two years. The money had been taken out of the bank in November last to buy a farm, and had been placed in an unlocked drawer. Later in the month a fire was seen to have taken place in the drawer and the ashes of burnt paper were found. Three days later the defendant tried to change a twenty-pound note in the Londonderry district. Inspector Lowndes said there seemed to be an extraordinary superstition in the neighbourhood for the McFauls accepted the loss with a complacency which could only be accounted for by the idea they entertained that the notes were destroyed through a spiritual intervention, as a warning directed against a marriage contemplated by Michael McFaul. The household thought that ghosts were concerned in the matter. McFaul, in evidence, said he thought the loss was a sign of ill-luck and left the house next day When arrested the defendant admitted the larceny. She was returned for trial.

WAR OFFICE AND BISLEY.

ATTITUDE OF RIFLE CLUBS.

The *Morning Post* publishes some opinions on the proposals of the Army Council for the regulation of Territorial competitions at Bisley, dealing largely with the attitude towards those proposals of Rifle Clubs. All the leading clubs number among their members a large proportion of Territorials actively serving. They also include ex-Territorials, men who have served in the old Volunteer Force and a proportion of civilians. Some of the clubs, particularly those which exist for the encouragement of miniature shooting, are devoted almost exclusively to the interests of civilian riflemen. The usefulness of even the strictly "non-professional" clubs in teaching the A.B.C. of the rifle and as a training in accuracy of aim is generally admitted, and most of them are affiliated to the National Rifle Association, though there are independent organisations which exist for the encouragement of miniature practice.

THE AMMUNITION CONTROVERSY.

Mr. J. Dingley, late sergeant of the City of London Royal Fusiliers, and secretary of the London and Middlesex Counties Rifle Association, in an interview with a representative of the paper spoke in approval of the Army Council's proposed musketry regulations for Territorial soldiers. He took the view that the authorities were the senior service and ought to be supported, and that if the regulations as to musketry for the Territorials were not right they should be.

"It is our duty to back up the War Office," said Mr Dingley, "and as far as I am concerned I shall do so. I consider the suggestion made to your Bisley correspondent of holding an Inter-Territorial County match, the finals to be shot at Bisley, an excellent one. Such a match would create interest in the regiments, and it would be found that the men would display great keenness to get into the team. Take our own experience in the London and Middlesex Counties' Rifle Association. We have an Inter-Battalion Challenge Cup. Five years ago only sixteen men shot for it. Interest in the competition grew, and now ten teams of twenty men a side are competing. The last competition was in October and the average time limit exercised in the match was not more than twenty seconds a shot. The winning team of the London Scottish averaged 96 points per man, the second team 94 out of the "possible" 105, and the whole teams of 200 men averaged 90 points and over. As showing the interest taken by the General Officer Commanding the London District in Bisley shooting, it may be stated that he was present at the firing point.

"On the ammunition question, I notice a statement that Colonel Hughes, Minister for Militia of the Dominion of Canada, had granted the Canadian Rifle Association 135,000 rounds of ammunition. But the London and Middlesex Counties' Rifle Association has a free grant of ammunition of roughly 170,000 rounds Every County Rifle Association in the Kingdom is entitled to ammunition in proportion to its strength. But the majority of these associations are not taking advantage of the privileges granted by the War Office. It should be emphasised that this ammunition has nothing whatever to do with the supply granted to regiments for their musketry course. If the County Rifle Associations are not using the ammunition put before them, how can they expect to obtain more?

WAR OFFICE RIGHT TO IMPOSE CONDITIONS.

"The General Officer Commanding the London District has absolutely 'made' our association by the encouragement and assistance he has given during the five years that I have been associated with it, and I contend that when the War Office authorities grant ammunition for Service purposes, they have a right to say how it shall be fired. The attitude of adjutants and commanding officers of regiments towards Bisley shooting is that the practice with the peep sight and private rifles is no practice for the men when they come to shoot their musketry course for the honour of their regiments. They say that if the men practised under the same conditions as the musketry regulations lay down there would be an increase in their scores of at least 10 points per man. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the adjutants who are responsible for the figure of merit of their regiments would like the highest attainable. There is another point to remember. The shooting in the old Wimbledon days conformed as near as possible to the musketry course of the regiments. At that time there was the highest number of entries for the King's and St. George's prizes. The entries were about 2,300. Now they are only 1,000. As regiments and not individuals paid the entrance fees for the King's and St. George's, it is not improbable that the proposed alteration, rather than diminish the entries, may, on the ground that the regiments are entering, increase them."

So fresh

so sweet, so different are the cigarettes you make yourself from moist tobacco and "A.G." paper. You can smoke these cigarettes the moment they are rolled — while the freshness of the tobacco fields is still in the tobacco.

But insist, insist upon "A.G." Cigarette Paper. Sold everywhere.

FOOT ULCERATED COULD NOT SLEEP

At Night for It. Caused Lot of Pain. Tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and Foot Was Cured.

76, Wycliffe Road, Battersea, Eng.—"I had a very bad ulcerated foot caused through a knock two years ago. It caused me a lot of pain and I could not sleep at night for it. I tried many things but they only did good for a time, then it broke out afresh. With my family I was compelled to keep about. I had treatment and it really was no better for it. They said unless I laid up I should not be able to get on my foot any more. At last I desired to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my foot was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Gon, Aug. 26, 1912.

RED BLOTCHES ON SCALP

25, Harrow St., Osmaston, Derby, Eng.—"My baby had running sores at the top of his head. They came in red blotches and then broke out in mattery sores until they covered the whole of the scalp. It was like matter oozing out. I had no rest with him for about six weeks. He used to cry the whole day long.

"Then I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, so I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them and got another cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and it was quite healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Toplis, May 23, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward, generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing British Postal Order for One Shilling for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guard, or Gents Albert, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed for 5 years, should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us, and know them to be true, but send 1/- (the 1/- is given to be true, but send only 1/- shilling (today) and get a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & Co. (Dept. D), 89 Cornwall Road, London, S., England.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

A STARTLING OFFER WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.

Countries of the World Puzzle

GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

FREE. Try To-day.

To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Ladys' Solid Gold Keyless English Government Stamped, Finest Jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper; our ordinary price £3. To Gentlemen, we present Gents Solid Silver Watch, English Government Stamped, Heavy Case, High-class movement. Splendid timekeeper.

A limited number of Consolation Prizes given. The winner is required to purchase a Clock from us to wear with watch.

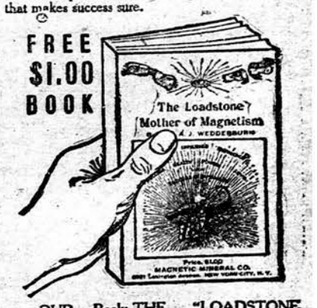
Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 1st, Corporation St., Birmingham, Eng.

TWO LOADSTONES INSTEAD OF ONE

THE SECRET of PERSONAL MAGNETISM, ITS MARVELS AND MYSTERIOUS FORCE, WHICH GIVES WONDERFUL MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH, LUCK, SUCCESS & POWER, ALL REVEALED AT LAST.

Would you like to become Magnetic so you can control the thoughts and acts of others? Learn the Mysterious Power of Magnetism, its secrets and Mysterious Power Fascinate Men Women, Make you Master of every Situation. Do you wish to know the Hidden secrets of Magnetism? Learn how to Overcome all Unhappiness, and develope a wonderful magnetic will-power that makes success sure.

FREE $1.00 BOOK



OUR Book: THE "LOADSTONE MOTHER OF MAGNETISM" FREE. It contains wonderful sayings of the greatest scientists, philosophers, scholars, and writers of the ancient and modern times. It is a scientific treatise on the LOADSTONE, based upon years of study and experience of this WONDERFUL MAGNET WHICH LEARNED MEN CLAIM. CONTROLS THE DESTINY OF MAN.

We have just issued 9,000 copies of a new illustrated book entitled, "THE LOADSTONE MOTHER of MAGNETISM." We propose to give these 9,000 copies away absolutely FREE to interested persons in order to show the startling possibilities of this great magnetic stone. We want you to have a copy FREE! WRITE TO-DAY.

ADDRESS, MAGNETIC MINERAL Co' 2003, Lexington Ave, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

COUNTESS' APPEAL FAILS.

The United States Supreme Court has dismissed the objections of Countess Zichy to the accounting of the estate of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester and she will have to pay her share of the tax levied by the English Courts on the duchess's estate. The countess' protest was based on the fact that she is an Austrian and the estate is in America, and that, therefore, the English law is not applicable.

THE POPE'S ADVICE ON WILLS.

Pope Pius X. has addressed a circular note to cardinals and bishops in which he advises them to avoid the difficulties encountered in the question of Cardinal Rampolla's will by depositing all testaments with the Vatican lawyer and by refraining from making secret wills whose publication might compromise the dignity of the Church. In response to this note a number of cardinals have already sent copies of their wills to the Vatican.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE NAVY.

Admiral George Dewey, who celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday in Washington on Jan. 2 and who is hale and hearty, was interviewed by a *Herald* correspondent and declared that though he saw no signs of war, he was still an ardent advocate of a larger building programme for the navy. "We should have at least four battle-ships a year, the programme recommended by the General Board," he said. "Fortunately my seventy-sixth birthday finds me well enough to fight for these ideals."

GEO. WASHINGTON'S "AD."

In searching among old books and newspapers, Mr. L. E. Allen found a copy of the first edition of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, dated August 26, 1773. The paper yellow with age, contains an advertisement inserted by George Washington. The advertisement says that Washington has obtained patents to 20,000 acres of land along the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers and offers to lease the land at reasonable rates. Thomas Brereton, a broker, advertised that he wished to purchase a negro girl about twelve years old.

AN OPEN BOAT'S VOYAGE

Captain Matthias Johnston, of Perth Amboy, N.J., arrived at Havana 'piloting' a small boat, the "George Washington," 28 feet long and 5 feet wide, and displacing only a quarter of a ton, in which he had made a voyage from Eastport (Me.), whence he sailed on August 3. The object of Captain Johnston's trip is to go through the Panama Canal and exhibit his boat at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, at San Francisco. The boat was formerly a gig whale-boat of the cruiser Olympia, which was the flag-ship of Admiral Dewey.

£900 RADIUM THEFT.

A speck of radium valued at £900 has been stolen from St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. It was imported from France, and was kept in a platinum capsule an eighth of an inch in diameter and three-quarters of an inch long. A few days ago the capsule was placed in an incision in the arm of a patient. After several treatments, as the capsule appeared to contain no radio-active substance, it was opened and found to be empty. The thief has been warned that the radium, which is less than half the size of a pin's head, may do him serious harm unless he knows how to protect himself from its effects.

4,451 ARMY DESERTIONS.

With its authorised strength increased by 3,352 men, the United States Army lost instead of gained members during the fiscal year recently closed. Including the Philippine Scouts, the army had 85,569 men, compared with 87,965 twelve months before. Adjutant-General George Andrews, in his annual report, states that 80 per cent. of the applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations were rejected, while 14 per cent. of those accepted there were rejected at depots. Desertions aggregated 4,451, or 5·48 per cent. of the enlisted force of the army, as against 4·43 per cent. during the preceding fiscal year.

RITUAL IN THE CHURCH.

A representation by three parishioners of the parish of St. John the Baptist, Potter's Bar, has recently been sent to the Bishop of London, alleging that the Rev. G. R. P. Preston, the incumbent, has within the preceding twelve months used or permitted to be used in the church unlawful ornaments of the minister and of the Church, and has made or permitted to be made certain addition to or alterations from the services, rites, and ceremonies ordered by the Book of Common Prayer. The Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the representation was remitted, owing to the advowson being in the Bishop of London's patronage, in his reply, states that in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, he has considered the whole circumstances. He is of opinion that proceedings should not be taken thereon for the following reasons: He finds on inquiry that certain of the alleged acts or usages to which attention is called in the representation are now, at the request of the Bishop of London, being discontinued by the incumbent, whilst others relate to a group of questions which are at this moment receiving the careful consideration of the Convocation of the Province under the direction of Letters of Business from the Crown with a view to making thereupon such recommendations, if any as may seem to be desirable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers in every place.

PANAMA CANAL TRADE.

AMERICAN OBJECT LESSON TO ENGLAND.

Systematic measures are being taken by the business concerns of the United States to exploit the field that will be developed on the west coast of South America by the opening of the Panama Canal. In September last 60 manufacturers of the United States sent a representative through the western countries of South America for the purpose of preparing those countries for the goods to be sent them by the 60 concerns interested. The *Chicago Record Herald* prints the following on this subject:—

"Latin America offers a far broader and more fertile field for commercial development than does the Orient, and expansion of foreign business is the topic of the moment among manufacturers in the Mississippi Valley.

"Early in February a deputation of 100 manufacturers from industrial centres in the middle West will leave Chicago for South America to learn the possibilities of trade extension and to gain first-hand knowledge of business methods and conditions. Primarily the trip is to be made on the invitation of Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who toured this country last June as the guest of the United States Government, but it will not be confined to Brazil alone. Before returning the visitors will have toured nearly all the larger republics south of the isthmus.

"The party will be headed by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, who has been appointed by Mr. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, as a special agent of the Government to report on a credit and banking system for the benefit of United States manufacturers and merchants who export to South America. In July a Chicago sample-room was opened in Buenos Aires, the commercial capital of the southern continent, by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Thus the middle West region is inaugurating its campaign for the broadening of its foreign commerce.

"The banking influences in South America are those of European Governments. Drafts on New York banks are not accepted; foreign business is transacted in the main by drafts on London. What happens? A Chicago or a Grand Rapids or a Moline manufacturer is approached by a South American dealer who desires to establish credit according to the customary rules of business. To get the rating of the prospective customer and to find if his credit is good the Chicagoan or the Grand Rapidsman or the Moline man is obliged to consult some German, English, French, or Belgian banker.

"The moment the inquiry comes in the foreign banker raises his eyebrows. He sees in the inquiring American manufacturer a rival of the German or French or English manufacturer. This attitude may influence his report. Too often he has been prone to advise the American manufacturer that the credit seeker in question is not exactly a "safe risk." This little "knock" leads the American to insist on a cash transaction and the deal falls through, or at any rate no second order comes along, for, as stated before, long credits are the custom in Latin America."

INSIDE VESUVIUS.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S DANGEROUS TASK.

For the first time the interior of Vesuvius has been kinematographed. The man who succeeded in this dangerous exploit, Mr. Frederick Burlingham, has just returned to London and the negatives were "put through" on Dec. 31. They showed that most remarkable pictures had been obtained.

Mr. Burlingham's story, as told to a Press representative, was thrilling in the extreme.

The observatory officials did not encourage his plans; they thought the present activity of the volcano dangerous. But Mr. Burlingham knew that if he did not carry out his project some rival would. So he went ahead; or, rather below.

With a crystal-hunter named Alfonso Sannino, one of the best men he could find, he studied for four days the best way of making the descent. They went down on Sunday, December 21, a man named Gaudino being left in charge of 150 feet of rope.

"We had 65lb. weight of camera and tripod to carry, down" said Mr. Burlingham, "and after surveying the route we descended 200 feet, the first time anyone has done it without the party being roped together. When we got to the bottom of the third precipice—about 500 feet—there was a change of wind, and we couldn't see anything for sulphurous smoke. At last we got down a thousand feet. The atmosphere was hot, so was the ground, while if you put your hand on any of the steam fumaroles you would be scalded. There were hundreds of these fumaroles from the lava of 1906, not yet cooled.

"Finally we got right into the crater. The roar all around was uncanny, like that of a blast furnace. You could hear the lava burning below, and we found fresh lava round about where we were standing.

"There was a fairly good light owing to the clouds of smoke about, which reflected the light into the crater. When he had used about 2,000 feet of film we started back as fast as we could. It took us about two hours to go down, and about the same time to come back."

LINER'S PERIL.

The White Star liner Cymric from Boston brought intelligence to Queenstown that the American Line steamer St. Louis, on her last outward voyage from Queenstown to New York, ran into a strong south-west gale four days after leaving Queenstown. The gale was at its worst when a thunderstorm broke out, the vessel being enveloped in flashes of lightning. Those passengers who remained on deck had just retired, on the advice of the officers and crew; when the maintopmast, a timber spar, was struck by the lightning and shattered from end to end. On an examination being made it was found that the lightning had disabled the wireless apparatus.

Healthy, Happy and Contented are the Babies fed on Albulactin with Diluted Animal Milk.

"MY baby is the healthiest and happiest child imaginable, and weighs 16 lbs. 10 ozs. at five months. Yet I was nearly in despair about her until I tried Albulactin—with the most marvellous results. Albulactin is certainly worth its weight in gold, and I recommend it in all cases where the mother is unable to nurse the child."—Mrs. Norah Collins, Ramna, Eastern Bengal.

Albulactin

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN, mother of the most notable twins in the world, writes; "The twins are being fed on Albulactin, and it suits them very well."

LADY HARDINGE, wife of the British Minister to Belgium, writes: "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

LADY ARTHUR HAY writes: "I am very glad to be able to strongly recommend Albulactin. My baby started taking it when a week old. She is now eight months and weighs 16½ lbs., and is very strong and healthy. She has taken the food well, and there has been no trouble with her digestion."

THE HON. MRS. PORTAL writes: "My baby is just seven months' old, and is so healthy and strong that she sits up and plays with toys. I have had six, and they have all been healthy and strong, but this one, which we have reared on Albulactin, surpasses them all."

Rear Your Baby on Albulactin.

Next to maternal milk, nothing is so good for feeding babies as Albulactin with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, goat's milk or buffalo's milk.

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-famous Sanatogen, and is guaranteed by them to be simply the nutritive and digestive element of maternal milk itself. Rear your baby by this method and you will never experience the slightest difficulty with his feeding, but will have the satisfaction of seeing him thrive and grow as splendidly as if he were breast fed.

Write for a Free Copy of "King Baby."

"King Baby" is the title of a complete and up-to-date guide to infant rearing, written by a London physician. It tells you everything that you want to know about babies, and is written in a most interesting style. A Free Copy of this book will be sent on receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, addressed to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

You can buy Albulactin at all Chemists and Bazaars. Start using it to-day.

Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my

STAR CAR

OVERHAULED?

M. A. TRENCHARD, Esqr., of Potters Bar, says:—

"Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my car overhauled? I ask you because my 12 H. P. Star has been in practically daily use FOR 4½ YEARS and has run over 24,000 MILES without ever going into a repair shop. I thought it would be as well to ask you if a car remains safe after so much hard work even if everything remains in order apparently. There is nothing loose that I know of, the clutch works like silk and the gears seems much the same as when the car was new."

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE NEW MOTOR-CAR AGENCY,

Opp. Marine Lines Station, QUEEN'S ROAD.

A GUARANTEE

As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of

McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES

OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under

EXPERT
EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	,,
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	,,
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	,,
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	,,
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	,,
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	,,

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for *CASH*

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers

BOMBAY & POONA

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens,** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's** hair. It closely resembles the **natural** oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices—

New York (U.S.A.): 90 William St. Sydney (N.S.W.): 117 Pitt St. Canada: 1765 St. Catherine St., National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Branches throughout Canada.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., FUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

GOLD WATCHES
AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

The "SPECIAL"

A high-class three-quarter plate watch.
17" SIZE, KEYLESS LEVER.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD..Rs 70. 18ct. GOLD..Rs. 100

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

Open-face Case, full size.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the lost vital energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, legra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

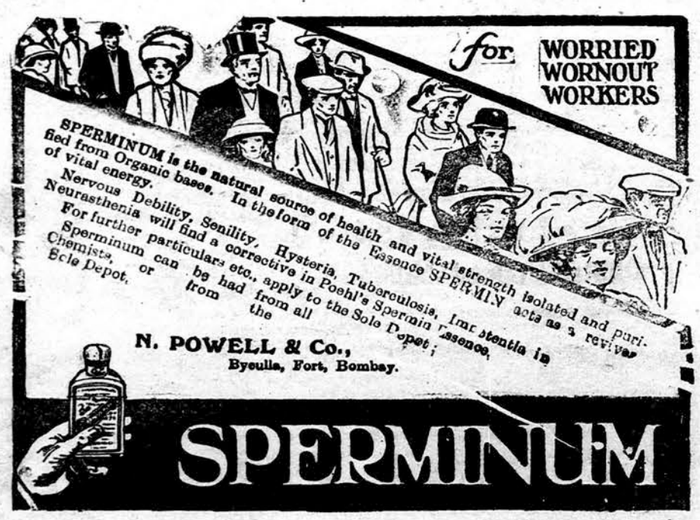
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicine.

Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: THACKER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.



SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.

Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.

For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot; Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the Ecle Depot.

N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.

SPERMINUM

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of

"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin. Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....

Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

xx 866 *All Rights Reserved*

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence**, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondichéry*.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

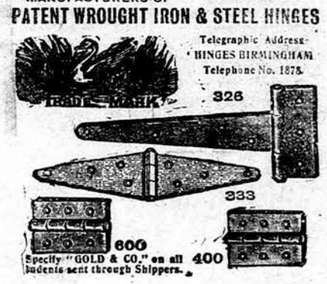
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

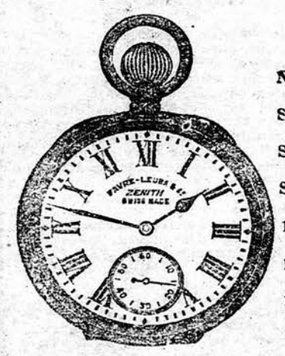
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION
ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	180

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—ALICE BUILDING, 31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

Digitized by the Government Central Archives on 29 June, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," free on application.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted. Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 71, HIME T., LONDON

DALE'S DUBBIN GOLD MEDAL

MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.

GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we are sure you will attach interest in what we have to say, on the durability and efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the two popular Standard models of which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiment and improvements are now considered the best value in India.

ALL OUR WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch *par excellence* of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver ...	... ,,	37-7
14 ct. gold ...	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	... ,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver...	... Rs.	40-0
18 ct. gold...	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American wrist watch.

Silvercil	... Rs.	40-0
Silver	.. ,,	47-8
Rolled gold.	,,	60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

This form of strap prevents direct, contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14 ct. gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" and "MILITARY MODEL" forms.

Nickel ... ...Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as best on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their snowing sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Proprietor, 108 SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

"Viyella"

Regd. Trade Mark.

—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

No material is such a firm favourite with every member of the family as "Viyella" when once worn—no material is better suited to its every need in day and night attire as "Viyella," which

DOES NOT SHRINK.

"Viyella" is nothing new, nothing experimental; time has proved its reliability, utility and superiority.

"Viyella" is essentially a high-class washing material, excellent in appearance, delightfully soft, entirely devoid of the irritating features of ordinary flannels, light in weight, and very durable: therefore economical.

Ask for Patterns.

Obtainable of all High-class Drapers and Stores.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for name of nearest to—

"Viyella," 54a Viyella House, Newgate St., LONDON, E.C.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "ORIGINAL" & "REFUSE" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra. From all Chemists or Dr. LeClerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD. all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL & CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.